

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

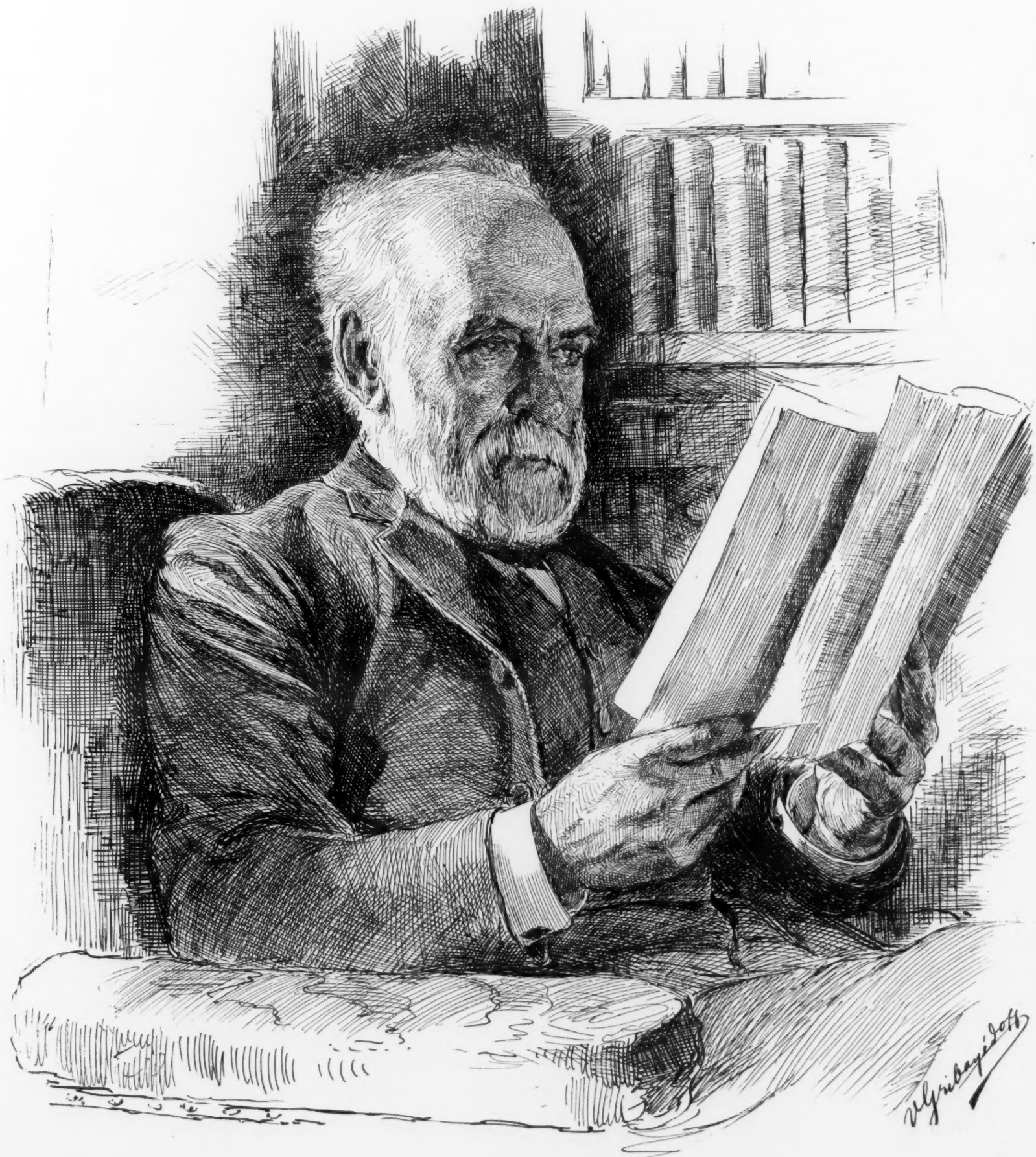


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HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT.

DRAWN FROM LIFE BY V. GRIBAYÉDOFF.—[SEE PAGE 421.
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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ANOTHER "GREATER NEW YORK" NUMBER

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.

In the recent "Greater New York" number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY we illustrated many of the conspicuous features of the coming metropolis, but, great and varied as the exhibit was, it was only partial. It is simply impossible to portray in a single issue, or in a volume of ordinary dimensions, the marvelous growth and available resources of the "Greater New York." It is now our purpose to

SUPPLEMENT THIS ISSUE WITH ANOTHER,

in which will be presented equally notable features of the commercial, industrial, and social life of the city, special reference being had to those great business and benevolent activities which give it commanding eminence. The illustrations will be executed in the highest style of art, and will be accompanied by exhaustive descriptive text. This number will shortly be

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS AND ON ALL TRAINS.
PRICE, TEN CENTS.

The immense edition of the first "Greater New York" issue was completely exhausted two days after it was placed on sale. To those, therefore, who would avoid disappointment in obtaining the new number we would suggest the advisability of placing an order with their nearest newsdealer in advance. No patriotic American can in any better way demonstrate his country's progress to his friends and correspondents at home and abroad than by sending them these special issues illustrating America's great metropolis.

The Business Outlook.



IGHTEEN months ago President Harrison, in his last message to Congress, declared that the year then closing had been marked by a higher degree of prosperity and a more general diffusion of the comforts of life than had ever before been enjoyed by our people. All the testimony of accessible industrial and financial statistics attested the absolute truth of this statement. The number of

business failures in 1892, as contrasted with those of previous years, had largely diminished; there had been an enormous increase of production, and a corresponding increase also in the number of traders. Eight months later the condition of the country had undergone a complete and disastrous change. The Democratic party had come into control of all branches of the government, and President Cleveland, summoning Congress in extra session, thus described the business situation:

"There is general distress and apprehension concerning the financial situation of the country; it pervades all business circles; it has already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threatens to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufactures, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and to withhold from our workmen the wages of labor."

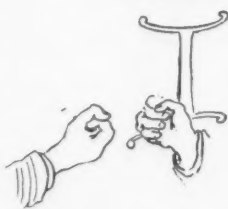
This was the situation within four months after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. Undoubtedly the menace of an unlimited silver coinage and the consequent disturbance of values contributed materially to the condition so graphically described in the words we have quoted. But events have proved that the really serious element of business derangement was the threatened interference with the existing tariff system embodied in the national Democratic platform. The repeal of the Sherman Silver law cleared the atmosphere and removed one impending peril, but it brought no active improvement in business. The evidences of this fact are all about us in the continued disintegration of our industries, in ruined institutions of

finance, in closed factories and idle workmen, in the collapse of individual and corporate enterprises of every sort, and in almost universal apprehension and distrust. And every day is adding to the gravity of the situation.

What, meanwhile, facing this serious condition of affairs, has the Democratic party been doing; what measures of amelioration has it proposed? It has simply done nothing whatever except to persist in its threat to pass a tariff bill framed without regard to principle or consistency. For months it has juggled and trifled with the national interests. The appeals of capital and labor for relief have been wholly disregarded. Trickery and imposture, the sleight-of-hand of the mountebank, the artifices of the charlatan and petty partisan, have marked throughout its treatment of the question which it thrust upon the country. Every consideration of the public welfare demanded prompt and decisive action; the party in power has paltered, hesitated, and delayed. Clearness and definiteness of purpose, a distinct formulation of policy and faithful adherence to it, would have steadied the public confidence; this party has manifested instead uncertainty as to its own intentions, inability to enforce its own avowed principles, and utter incoherency in the adjustment of the details of its own policy. For months it has presented to the country the spectacle of a party, absolutely dominant in the government, higgling and haggling to preserve its endangered ascendancy, while persistently and contemptuously ignoring its own professions and the wishes of the people whose interests it is sacrificing to its selfish ends.

It is obvious that nothing is to be expected in the way of present relief from a party thus indifferent alike to its obligations and its opportunities. Whatever may be done by Congress with the hybrid tariff bill now before it, its action will be too late to produce any immediate improvement in business conditions. Action one way or another three or four months ago might have enabled the business of the country to adjust itself on a settled basis; with the removal of distrust and uncertainty, industries now paralyzed might have resumed active operations, and our vast mercantile interests might have been quickened into healthy life. But we have come now to the dead level of the summer season, when, under the most favorable conditions, business becomes lethargic and dull, and the processes of production are to a considerable extent suspended; and, deranged and demoralized as the situation has become, it is simply impossible that, even if the bill in question should be so modified as to restore public confidence, any real business revival can follow until the fall season sets in, or for several months yet to come. Even then, under the most advantageous circumstances, the process of recuperation must be slow and difficult. Years will be required to rebuild on solid and prosperous foundations the industrial fabric so easily and needlessly broken down. And the waste and loss entailed by the crisis precipitated by partisan mendacity and unwisdom can never be made good. The people must pay to the uttermost farthing the cost of their folly in transferring the government to the hands of the party which, in all its history, has been, as to all economic interests, the destructive force of American politics.

Politics in Georgia.



F the manifestations of harmony and zeal that characterized the recent State convention of Populists in Georgia count for anything, it may be relied on that the Democratic party of that State will have its hands uncomfortably full throughout the approaching gubernatorial campaign. The

situation in Georgia is, indeed, such as commands interest and study. The Democrats are just at this time fretting themselves into a fit of quarrelsome and stubborn obstinacy over the choice of a candidate who is to run against the Populist nominee recently groomed for the campaign and led out into the political arena. General Clement A. Evans, with a gallant and catchy war record, and Colonel W. Y. Atkinson, speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, are the two candidates for the Democratic nomination. Colonel Atkinson is bringing down upon his head violent condemnation from some Democrats for having led the opposition in the Georgia Legislature several years ago to the appropriation necessary to furnish the Confederate Veterans' Home, the building of which was the last work of Henry W. Grady, whose appeal for subscriptions for this purpose was so eloquent and so touching that within a day or two money enough had poured in from North and South alike to build the home. On the contrary, General Evans is being as severely criticized for running on a war record, many citizens of Georgia having grown weary, so they say, of putting men in office because they once fought right well. Thus, with many other minor issues between the two Democratic candidates, the party that has so long had power in Georgia is badly divided in what might be termed a serious family quarrel.

With all this quarreling among the Democrats it is

peculiarly interesting to observe with what unanimity the Populists went about their work of putting out a candidate for the governorship. Not a voice was raised in the convention against their chosen candidate, Judge J. K. Hines, who, so far from being an extremist or a "fly-up-the-creek" politician of the "snollygoster" variety, as they are termed down in Georgia, is quite an able, conservative, and just man. He was for a number of years one of the most prominent judges on the Superior Court Bench of Georgia. He is a resident of Atlanta, where for several years he has been one of the leading members of the Bar. The platform adopted by the Populists is well calculated to catch votes and make friends in a State campaign. More than this, it is a very popular thing just now in Georgia to condemn the present administration for not having lived up to the declarations made by the Democrats at Chicago, as Georgians construe them, and this the Populist platform does with emphasis. In a speech before the convention, Colonel Tom Watson, the recognized leader of the Populists everywhere, said: "Two years ago we were fed upon the ambrosia of Democratic expectations; to-day we are gnawing the corn-cobs of Democratic reality." And his words were applauded to the echo, with interruptions of "Down with Clevelandism and Democratic boss rule!" Both Democratic candidates for nomination are avowed anti-administration Democrats, and in this, it is to be observed, the Populists cannot be considered extremists by Georgia Democrats.

Relief for Inadvertent Senators.

MR. ALLEN, the Populist Senator from Nebraska, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill which will be certain to bring relief to the troubled soul of Mr. McPherson of New Jersey. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any Senator or Representative, during his term of office, to deal in speculative stocks the value of which may in any manner depend upon a vote of Congress, and enacts that any violation of this provision shall be punishable by forfeiture of office and expulsion from the branch of Congress to which such member belongs. Such a law would prove a downright benefaction to Congressmen of the reputable class to which Mr. McPherson belongs. As things now are, these persons are exposed to constant risks from "inadvertent" purchases of stocks which they ought not to hold. Senator McPherson has told us with great seriousness how he suffered from a transaction of this sort, having actually bought a block of sugar stock without his knowledge, and being compelled, by the pitiless logic of events, to pocket a profit of \$3,750 by its sale. Now everybody knows that if there were a law positively forbidding speculation in stocks by Congressmen, none of them, all being law-abiding men, would ever think of "flying kites" in Wall Street, and so would never be exposed to the disagreeable hazards which attend the present order of things. There can be no question at all as to the humane purpose of Mr. Allen's bill, and it will be strange, indeed, if it does not command a unanimous vote.

But legislation on this subject ought not to stop with this bill. Senator McPherson's testimony has shown that there are unsuspected depths of depravity in household servants, and this must be effectually guarded against in future. It must be provided by law that any servant who may find a telegram lying around loose and dispatch it without explicit orders shall be punished by penalties of exceptional severity. What is this government good for if it cannot protect a Senator or Representative by a legitimate exercise of authority against the cruel heedlessness of his own domestics? We shall expect to see Senator Hill, or some other equally alert defender of innocence, introduce and urge to a passage a bill embodying the provisions here suggested.

The Recent Strikes.



THE present year has been marked by labor disturbances of exceptional gravity. The spirit of unrest and discontent among the working classes has manifested itself in outbreaks which are practically unprecedented both as to virulence and scope. These labor strikes have been the more disastrous because of the generally depressed condition of business and the absence of that recuperative energy which under ordinary conditions enables any assailed or endangered industry to recover from sudden attack. There is, however, a more serious significance in these great strikes than any mere money loss they entail. They are symptomatic of a diseased and dangerous social condition—a perverted sentiment and temper which are rapidly becoming organic; they reveal a growing disposition to ignore orderly methods and employ those of the anarchist for the settlement of disputes involving the interests of both capital and labor. This trend has become so acute and unmistakable that it cannot any longer be treated with indifference; indeed, no more important problem now confronts society than that of arresting this destructive tendency and averting the calamities

which, if it is permitted to go unchecked, it will at no distant day bring upon us.

The strike of the miners of bituminous coal was initiated at noon on the 21st of April, when one hundred and thirty thousand workmen in the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois dropped their picks and brought paralysis upon that important industry. The strike was directed by the United Mine Workers of America, and was more completely organized than any previous undertaking of the sort in that branch of the labor field. Its purpose was to secure an advance in wages in all the mining districts of the country, the contention of the strikers being that the reductions in the wage rate which had been made by the operators had brought the workers to the starvation point. These reductions commenced in the latter part of last summer, when the producers declared that they could not carry on their operations on the basis of the scale which had been mutually agreed upon some months before. The miners protested, but for a time acquiesced. But as the cuts continued their discontent increased, until at length it could no longer be restrained, and a strike was ordered all along the line.

The operators had evidently miscalculated the temper, and underestimated the strength, of the miners, and, brought face to face with a paralysis of their industry, realized that their policy had been a mistaken one. Some of them seemed disposed to grant concessions to the strikers, and accordingly a conference was held, after some three weeks, with a view of adjusting the difficulty. At this conference the miners proposed a scale based on seventy-nine cents per ton for Pennsylvania and seventy cents for Ohio. On the part of the operators a rate of sixty-five cents for Pennsylvania and fifty-six cents for Ohio was proposed. These propositions were freely discussed, but an agreement was found to be impossible, the miners insisting that the rates offered them were wholly inadequate and that they would not return to work until, practically, the scale of wages for which they had contended was conceded.

With this failure to reach an amicable agreement, the strike, which by this time included over two hundred thousand men, entered almost immediately upon a new and more violent phase. The strikers, contenting themselves at first with the intimidation of workmen who sought to take their places, presently resorted to organized assaults upon the property of the operators, and soon became so audacious and defiant of control as to compel the interposition of the military authority for the preservation of the peace. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana a saturnalia of outrage prevailed in several localities; railway bridges were burned and trains seized and derailed in order to prevent the transmission of coal; frenzied mobs roamed from district to district, terrorizing peaceful communities; in a word, lawlessness and crime supplanted everywhere the authority of established law. Meanwhile all the great industries of the country into which coal enters have been more or less disastrously affected, and a loss of millions of dollars has been entailed upon employers and employes.

The strike in the Colorado gold-mining region did not differ essentially, in purpose or character, from that of the coal-miners. It grew out of a difference about wages, and it developed into a struggle of almost unexampled bitterness and ferocity. The strikers massed their forces with military precision, fortified themselves in an elevated position from which their guns commanded all the important mines, and for nearly two weeks defied all attempts to dislodge them. Finally, however, State troops being sent to the scene, the strikers surrendered, order was gradually restored, and operations in the mines will be resumed.

Among other recent strikes which have deranged more or less seriously the business of the country was that on the Great Northern Railroad, which was happily adjusted by arbitration; the Pullman strike in Chicago, or more properly Pullman, in which the operatives of the car company of that name demand an increase of wages, and the strike in the Pennsylvania coke regions. The Pullman strike has been marked by great tenacity of purpose on the part of the workmen, many of whom have been reduced to absolute want, making it necessary for the county to supply them with provisions. The strike of the coke workers, who are largely foreigners of the baser sort, imported by greedy operators, has been attended, like all previous outbreaks in that industry, by acts of savagery and brutality which ought to expose the perpetrators to the severest punishment, but as yet there is no indication that the civil authorities appreciate and mean to perform their duty in this respect vigorously and relentlessly. It is plain that the disorders in that region, which are every year bringing our civilization more and more into contempt in the eyes of foreign observers, will never be arrested or the sacredness of life and property adequately secured, until the State asserts its full authority, actively and persistently, for the suppression of all combinations against the laws, and the punishment, by maximum penalties, of every individual offender against them. Even with this vigorous action of the State, a cure of the existing evils will be difficult so long as rapacious employers are permitted to evade the contract-labor law and import laborers of the barbarian class which now throngs all that region. The defects of this law should be instantly remedied by Congress, and

along with this such legislation should be enacted as will close the doors absolutely against immigrants representing the lowest and foulest elements of Old World populations.

Useful Qualities of Tobacco Smoke.



HE habit of smoking, though widely prevalent, has many opponents. But to those who do indulge in the cigar or the pipe it must be matter of congratulation that recent scientific investigation has shown that tobacco smoke has some useful qualities. There is a popular notion among smokers that tobacco smoke acts as an antiseptic—a germ-killer. This whim, however, is not altogether supported by scientific evidence, and until very recently the results of exposing the bacilli of various diseases to smoke obtained from tobacco or cigars were not known. The investigations and experiments of Professor Vincenzo Tassinari, of the University of Pisa, Italy, have now proved that tobacco smoke is, to a certain extent, an annihilator of disease by its action upon the growth of the bacilli. Dr. Tassinari has taken great pains to demonstrate its utility in that direction, and has constructed special apparatus for the purpose.

In order to imitate as closely as possible the process going on in the human mouth during the inhalation of smoke, Dr. Tassinari passed tobacco smoke through a horizontal tube into a chamber kept moist by a bunch of wet cotton-batting suspended in it and containing, in addition, some carefully nurtured bacilli, which were submitted to the action of the smoke. The professor used in his experiments the various qualities of tobacco usually smoked in Italy—three different kinds of cigars and the best Turkish cigarette tobacco. The action of all these was tried upon seven classes of microbes, including those of typhus fever, pleuro-pneumonia, cattle distemper, and the bacillus which is believed to be the cause of cholera. The results were very remarkable, and amply repaid Dr. Tassinari for his labor, the experiments showing unmistakably that tobacco smoke retards the growth of some varieties of bacteria, while it prevents the development of others.

Dr. Tassinari carried his investigations further, actually fixing the length of time during which the development of the bacilli is prevented; by comparing experimentally the growth of the same micro-organisms when not exposed to the retarding action of smoke, and their development during such exposure, it was found that the smoke obtained from large "Cavour" cigars, for example, delayed the development of cattle-distemper bacilli for a hundred hours, and that the same smoke absolutely prevented the formation of cholera and typhus bacteria—in fact, acted as a germicide. Similar results were obtained in the experiments with other descriptions of manufactured tobacco.

Dr. Tassinari attributes the annihilating effect of tobacco smoke upon bacteria to the action of the chemical elements contained in it. He is continuing his experiments with regard especially to the action of tobacco smoke upon the bacillus of tuberculosis (consumption), and if these should prove as conclusive as those he has made with the micro-organisms mentioned above, it is not improbable that tobacco smoke may be utilized in the treatment of consumptive patients.

The highly important results of Professor Tassinari's observations are of interest to laymen, whether smokers or not; they deserve, and will doubtless receive, the careful attention of physicians and scientists.

WHAT'S GOING ON

It may be remembered that the city councils of Philadelphia last fall appropriated ten thousand dollars to meet expenses incurred in collecting material for an economic and educational museum. As a result of that action, and through the co-operation of foreign officials, the city has obtained many of the educational exhibits shown by foreign governments at the Chicago fair, on the express stipulation that the collections should be arranged scientifically, and be open at all times to the public. The Japanese exhibit has been opened at the School of Design for Women, and the Society of University Extension will employ certain parts of the German, Japanese, and Brazilian exhibits as illustrative material in its summer pedagogic meetings. In the permanent building the plan is to divide the educational museum into two sections—the museum proper and the library. There will be three divisions in the museum and five in the library.

We commented, in our last issue, upon the easy-going complaisance which some of our courts display in dealing with agitators and violators of the law in connection with labor strikes. A case in point is reported from Cumberland, in Maryland. Recently the mine-owners of that locality obtained an injunction restraining the men on

strike from interfering with miners who desired to work. The injunction was deliberately ignored by the strikers, and the court, instead of punishing them when brought to trial for contempt, discharged the offenders and ordered the prosecution to pay the costs of the suit. Very naturally this decision greatly elated the strikers, and acts of disorder became more frequent and audacious than they had been before. In Indiana, where some of the courts have displayed the same weakness and pusillanimity, the Governor was driven to threaten the establishment of martial law in order to avert the consequences of their neglect of duty. When the courts refuse to enforce their own processes, and deliberately put contempt upon the law, it cannot be otherwise than that crime will be emboldened and anarchy will become a chronic condition of society.

ANOTHER reformatory movement has just been initiated under the auspices of women. Its object is eminently practical, being nothing more nor less than the education and reform of husbands. The society is conducted on the basis of secrecy, both as to its methods and membership, and this feature will naturally occasion some apprehension in certain quarters. There are husbands, to whom a night-cap lecture has no terrors, who will become restless and uneasy under the suspicion that they may be the objects of secret and undiscoverable methods of reform! But we are hardly prepared to admit that this secrecy feature of the new organization is essential, as contended by the founders, to the safety of its members. Surely the worst of husbands would hesitate to resent with violence an attempt to reclaim him from erring ways. One statement made by the promoters of the society is likely to provoke controversy, and that is that the most difficult subjects in the work of reform are "highly educated men who cannot be called absolutely vicious." If this is true, the society must of course array itself against the higher forms of intellectual culture as a hinderance to its work; but as yet it does not seem to have formulated any plans in that direction.

THE Republican sweep in Oregon assures two gratifying results—the election of a Republican United States Senator and the retirement of the odious Penoyer to obscurity; and of these perhaps the latter will be generally regarded as the more satisfactory. Of all the blatant demagogues who have attained to gubernatorial honors in the upheavals of Western politics, none have equaled Penoyer in obstreperous disregard of the decencies of official station. During his entire period of service he has been the ally of the vicious and depraved elements of the population, losing no opportunity to affront the better sentiment of the State. His public insult to President Harrison, and his insolent dispatch to Secretary Gresham when that official solicited his co-operation in protecting the Chinese from infuriated mobs, revealed him as a blackguard as well as demagogue; while his later performances in behalf of the Coxeyite marauders show him to be at bottom an anarchist, capable of any outrage upon the social order. The success of such a man is a reproach to any people, and it is not surprising that the voters of Oregon, coming to a realization of this fact, have vindicated themselves by burying the obnoxious Governor out of sight. His campaign of intrigue, which had as its ultimate aim his election to the Senate as successor to Mr. Dolph, has only served to expose more clearly his contemptible character and the utter hopelessness of his ambition for further honors at the hands of the people.

GOVERNOR FLOWER has been addressing the farmers of central New York on the importance of improved methods in agriculture, and it must be admitted that his views on this subject are a great deal more sound than those he entertains as to questions of politics. He lays special stress on the necessity of diversity in production with reference to the supply of home markets. "Raise something," he says, "which you can sell at home. The markets of the State require four times as much as you raise. Find out what the people want. Exercise your ability in getting up nice, tasty things for the market." And by way of giving a practical turn to his remarks, the Governor proceeds to designate certain articles which can be easily grown, and would prove immensely profitable. There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of these suggestions. They are in line with the argument so repeatedly advanced by Mr. Blaine, that Americans have a home market unequalled by any people in the world, and that the national policy should aim in all directions at its fullest utilization and development. Governor Flower also referred to the importance of good roads, remarking that the State which has the best railroads in the country ought also to "boast the best roads to market." His Excellency talks so sensibly on farming topics that it is difficult to understand why he ever adventured upon a political career. Confining himself to the raising of mushrooms "at \$28,000 or \$29,000 an acre," or "tomatoes and cucumbers under glass at \$8,000 an acre," he might have achieved an honorable reputation, whereas in politics he has attained eminence only as the patron of the worst elements of our civic life.



REV. DR. ANDREW V. V. RAYMOND, NINTH PRESIDENT.



Memorial Hall and Washburn Hall.



North College



Phi Upsilon Chapter House



President Raymond's House



Blue Gate and Professor's House



Union's Patron Saint



South College

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK—INAUGURATION OF REV. ANDREW V. V. RAYMOND, D.D., AS THE NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. W. WARNER.—[SEE PAGE 424.]

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MADAME MARIE TAVARY, SOPRANO.



EMMA JUCH, SOPRANO.



LILLIAN BLAUVELT, SOPRANO.



CONRAD BEHRENS, BASSO.



MADAME AMALIA MATERNA, DRAMATIC SOPRANO.



EMIL FISCHER, BASSO.



MISS MAUD POWELL, VIOLIN



VICTOR HERBERT, 'CELLO.



ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM, PIANO.



HEINRICH ZOELLNER, CONDUCTOR.



GIOVANNI CAMPANELLI, BARITONE.



FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN, CONDUCTOR.

THE SEVENTEENTH SAENGERFEST OF THE NORTHEASTERN SAENGERBUND.

LEADING ARTISTS WHO WILL APPEAR IN THE GRAND SERIES OF CONCERTS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GUTEKUNST, MORENO, FALK, WILHELM AND OTHERS.—[SEE PAGE 424]

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OPS.

By CHARLES N. SINNETT.

MRS. BEULAH MEHETABLE BRAY very highly prized her cupboard, on whose many shelves were cups, saucers, bowls and plates, containing souvenirs of the past.

In one of these receptacles might be found packages of seed-corn, five or six different kinds in one bowl.

Its neighbor, the cup with the purple landscape, held bits of cheese which showed verdant spots long before the grass blades began to grow.

"Pinches" of salt and meal were preserved both in saucers and plates, while some hairpins, slightly bent, were resting securely in a cracked vase with ten morning-glory seeds and a bit of tallow candle.

But an old-fashioned tureen held the most cherished article, orange peel, every one of the numerous pieces thoroughly dried, and all capable of being converted into the spice which, in the estimation of Mrs. Beulah Mehetable, surpassed any which might be brought from the most fragrant island of the East.

"And," added the dame with a wise shake of her head as she surveyed her treasures, "the time may come when Summartyr, Scalong, and all them furrin places may sink in airtquakes, and then what would the airt do for spice and trimmin's?"

Then with proud assurance she would point to the substantial mortar and pestle which her father had given her on her wedding-day. By these instruments her orange-peel could be changed into "spicing" while Lydia and Java rocked and reeled in submerging waters.

One morning in the early summer Mrs. Beulah Mehetable waved one hand toward the bottom of the cupboard where the mortar and pestle stood, and the other toward her daughter Lydia, who had just finished washing the breakfast dishes.

"Lyddy, wake up from your dozin'! Elder Dusenat is in town, and we air to have an extra service this afternoon. The Sprigginses will be in to the meetin', and I shall ask 'em to tea, for Sister Spriggins's household is brought up very proper about gorgin', and I s'pose that her son Moses would never overload his stomach, though the table afore him jest groaned with vittles!"

With these words the dame glanced at her strong and handsome daughter. But, as the young face was turned away toward the east window of the kitchen, the mother could not see the shadow of weariness and care which came stealing over it.

"What on airt air you lookin' at so steady?"

"Only at the clouds, mother. I do not often see them so bright. Do look and see how beautiful they are!"

"That only means a storm comin', Lyddy. Still I'm glad that somethin' red 's to be seen, for when I was ketchin' the old speckled hen I was sure that I had never seen fowls with sich pale combs as mine have. And ef ye must be peekin' out o' the winders, Lyddy, it's much better to be watchin' the poultry and sich. 'The clouds shall all be rolled together as doth a garment,' says the good book. But we'll always lave to keep hens, though their feathers do fall out munter easy in these days."

"Yes, mother, I know that they give you a great deal of trouble. If you can wait until I get the spice pounded I will pick that hen for you."

And Lydia's voice was pleasant and cheerful, and the face which she turned toward her parent was as sunny as if such words as she had just heard did not grate harshly upon her ears, and as if such work as that appointed for her was not very irksome.

"No, Lyddy, you go on with the spice—and then make the pies—and I'll get on with the old biddy all right. It was no use to kill a turkey, for I know that the Sprigginses air not hankerin' arter high livin'. What I air you goin' to set down by that winder, Lyddy?"

"Yes, mother," was cheerfully answered.

"The light is much better here and——"

"Yes, and that's where I was settin' when I met what changed the whole stream of my life, as you might say. It was jest there, as a gal, that I set poundin' orange-peel spice, when that man who was examin'in' heads in our neighborhood come in. This was the varse which he repeated to me when he wanted to make a map o' my cranium;

"Dear little gal, in the shiny dress,
You have the bump of acquisitiveness
Quite largely developed—'twon't be your fault
If you ever air lackin' in pepper and salt!"

And from that hour I made up my mind to yield to destiny, and save what I could. I don't know what would have become of us if I hadn't, when your poor, dear father was to be killed so suddenly in the West!"

Lydia felt the tears falling fast as she was thus reminded of her father's death, and how she missed his strong love and manly presence. And with these memories came the surging thoughts, "If he had not died, how pleasant life would have been! How he would have kept me from some of these tasks which I find so hard to do!"

The girl looked instinctively out at the window. The ruddy color had entirely faded from the clouds. The sky was being rapidly over-spread with dark masses of fog and flying vapor. The wind swept up from the orchard in long, dreary blasts. There was a dismal growl from the old-fashioned chimney. Lydia felt more desolate and lonely than she had done for years.

"What did I tell ye!" cried Mrs. Beulah Mehetable, triumphantly. "There's no good in watchin' red clouds. They're rolled up jest like that purple dress o' mine, which I got spotted at the picnic when I fust took it out o' the black dye. There's no further use in peekin' out the winder, for you've only to listen, and ye can tell what's goin' on outside. Yes, there's a boss comin'—and I don't need to look up to tell who's on it. Keep on at your poundin', Lyddy, and don't let none o' the spice get onto the floor, and I'll pick the biddy."

With eyes intently fixed upon the task the mother did not see the speedy glance which Lydia gave toward the road, and continued her remarks: "Yes, that feller that I hear bobbin' up and down—these feathers do stick master fast!—air that Englishman who lives down to Marlowe Hall—or 'all, as that feller calls it. Them English air the strangest critters. They scrimp in some things, and waste awfully in others. It's so with the letter 'h.' They pinch it off on the beginnin' of so many words, but air sure to put it on at the front end of others, so that in a ten minutes' jabber they haint saved a single piece of a letter—not even a jot or a teeter. There! He's right off against the winder now. Look out and see ef 'tain't Ops!"

And Lydia looked up, with a fine color in her cheeks and eyes which the using of the heavy pestle had given them, and with her whole face lighted with a hope which had been with her for the last two days.

Then, before she had fully fixed her gaze upon the road, she bowed to the traveler, who returned her salutation politely and then went riding slowly onward, while the color in the girl's face deepened so that it rivaled the crimson which she had lately been watching in the clouds.

"You've no need to answer that it's Ops when you blush that way, Lyddy," said the mother, with severe certainty. "I've heerd all about how you stood up for his language when the young folks and Moses Spriggins were speakin' of his ungrammatical use of the 'h.' It was very bold of you, especially as Moses has been so kind to us, to say that the Yankees drop the 'g' off ten times as many words as the English do the 'h.'"

"But I did not like to hear the boy spoken of in that manner," mother, when I knew he was at the kitchen door, and——"

"Yes, wantin' to buy some 'ops," laughed Mrs. Beulah Mehetable. "And, as you tried to cover up his faults, one joke followed another till Moses named him Ops, and Ops he's been from that day to this. No wonder the feller always bows and smiles to you, and you blush back, when he knows how you always defend him."

"But this was Mr. Marlowe who was riding by, mother," said Lydia, quietly.

"And you bowed to him in that familiar fashion, Lyddy Bray?"

"But I did not at first notice who it was. And you said that it was——"

"I said that I knew the bobbin' of the loss—for he often rides the same critter. These feathers git tighter and tighter! But, as I ware about to remark, Ops can't hold a taller candle to Moses Spriggins. You sha'n't waste your affections on him."

"It is not likely to happen," said Lydia, her

voice trembling a little for the first time that morning, "for I have not been invited to the picnic at Marlowe Hall to-morrow."

"So you feel the cut, do you? I'm glad to see you've got some sperrit left. Your Grandpa Bray was always too meek and pityin', and you're a good 'eal like him. Mr. Marlowe has invited a good many of the gals, too. S'pose you ware wonderin' 'bout an invite when you ware watchin' them red clouds, and speckle-atin' ef it ware likely to rain to-morrow."

And again the color was leaping into Lydia's cheeks.

At times that morning she had felt sure that some one would come to the door—that very door whose handle she could touch without rising from the seat which she now occupied—and give her an invitation to the picnic which was so much talked of all around the country.

Mr. Marlowe had always greeted her very kindly. And her friend Ops, would he not make his horse gallop all the way from the Hall as he bore to her the message which he would be so happy to deliver? Yes, she was sure that the noble animal would come swiftly down the road.

But now the only steed which she felt she would see coming from the great Hall farm that day had gone slowly by.

"Moses would be awful put out ef he should be kep' back by a storm from the extra meetin' and here," said Mrs. Beulah Mehetable, lifting the feathers from the bushel-basket before her, a handful at a time, in slow admiration of their quality. "I s'pose he's watched the clouds close."

"A storm would disappoint a great many people, mother, now that Mr. Dusenat is so feeble, and perhaps may never be able to come here again. Still, if it does storm I am sure that our church will be full to-day."

The tones in which Lydia spoke were so even and pleasant that the dame looked up in wonder to see how well her daughter was controlling her feelings, which she knew had been so deeply stirred by disappointment, and she found the brave young face no longer flushed, and that no traces of tears were shining on the long eyelashes.

And then she spoke much loud praise of the Reverend Dusenat's thirty years of labor in the town, and, more and more appreciating the sweetness and helpfulness of her daughter's manner and words, finally decided: "I b'lieve I'll cook a leg and a wing of this biddy for our own lunch before we go to the extra service. That spice is the very best that ever mortal hand pounded. And I'm sure, darter, that your pies and cakes will beat any that Sary Ann Spriggins, or her marm, ever thought of compoundin'."

The dark-eyed daughter listened to this and much more, but, true to her resolve, she gave no strong outward signs of how she at times dreaded the visitors who would come to her home at the close of the Rev. Horatio Dusenat's extra service.

This extra service was to be held at three o'clock, and Mrs. Beulah Mehetable decided that she would be the first one in the church, and held firmly to her decision, being shaken warmly by the hand by the Rev. Horatio Dusenat, who complimented her in being "the same faithful sheep as in the past," and rejoiced to see that Lydia was being well trained.

The Spriggins family soon came in, Moses, broad-shouldered and stolid, walking ahead, and, taking a seat at the further end of the family pew, carefully leaned his new, brass-mounted whip where the price-mark tag upon it kept tickling Sister Euphemia Flemming's neck through the service.

"Brought up to economy from the cradle," whispered Mrs. Bray admiringly, as she watched Moses. "These cloudy, dampish days air powerful on corrodin' brass and ornamental metals."

In spite of the threatening weather, the old Galtville Church was filled as it had never been before. The sermon was as excellent as any that the Reverend Dusenat had preached in his days of greatest mental strength.

"Pears as ef he put us ahead a month on life's pilgrimage," said Sister Euphemia Flemming afterwards. "Any way, a real live skeeter kep' round my neck in meetin'. And I'm sure that one of his size was never seen here till arter the Fourth of July."

Lydia's mother nervously picked a hole in her best handkerchief, she was so excited and joyous.

As for Lydia, she was much comforted, especially by the thought that came to her near the close of the service. "Perhaps I shall find an invitation to Mr. Marlowe's picnic at the post-office."

So, whispering to her mother that she would hasten home and make all possible preparation

for the coming of the Spriggins family, she reached the vestibule of the church without the least interruption during the singing of the last hymn, and sped down the nearest street as only they move whose celerity is increased by some clear and happy hope.

But when she was about to turn the corner of the block where the post-office was located she realized that a still swifter messenger was following her.

The hoofs of a flying horse beat swiftly upon the hard soil.

His whole strength seemed concentrated into an effort to gain some distant point as soon as possible.

What could it mean? Had there been some sudden accident? Must the old physician be summoned at once or some young life, or that of a strong man or noble woman, be gone forever?

Or had the mill-dam broken under the pressure of the waters which had been rising higher and higher against it in the last five days?

Lydia quickly realized that nothing had thus electrified the pallid rider of one of the fleet horses of the Marlowe estate, but that the steed had been frightened into his present dangerous condition.

And then her agility, her strength of muscle, cultivated by much hard work at home, her calmness in trouble, which she had been cherishing that day as on so many days before, all came into prompt action.

Without another thought than that her kind friend, Mr. Marlowe, must be saved at any sacrifice of life and limb, she dashed into the street where the horse must pass in his swift terror, and caught at the bridle with a grasp that was wonderful for its supple strength.

It seemed but a moment to the girl while she wrestled with the animal, and called him by his pet-name, and strove for his master's life.

But some of the by-standers felt that ages passed before they could reach her side and render their aid, which was little needed then, so swift and masterly had been her action.

Seeing Mr. Marlowe reach the ground in safety, Lydia turned quickly in the dizzy weakness which she felt coming upon her, and walked toward the post-office.

She was almost immediately met by the lad who conveyed the daily mail to the Bray home-stand.

"Done well, Lyddy! Done exceedin' well!" he cried in a loud voice. "And here's the biggest letter that you've got in your life. The postmaster kind o' got forgetful and overlooked it, I guess."

Scarcely realizing in what a public place she was standing, or how quickly and nervously her fingers were working, Lydia tore open the envelope, which she noticed with much surprise was directed in the bold, clear handwriting of her friend Ops.

And what astonishment shone on her face as her eyes caught sight of the first words in the letter: "My Dearest One."

"How could he have written that to me!" she exclaimed. "He knows that I am not in love with any one. He knows that my whole ambition is to enter school and do all the good I can in the world, and——"

And just then Ops came running wildly upon the scene, his hat off, his hair flying in the strong wind, his exhausted breath scarcely allowing him to utter the explanation which he felt must be made at once, no matter who might listen to him.

"That haint," he gasped, "the hinvite! 'Dearest One' there—means my lady love—hin Hingland. I sent your—hinvite to 'er. This is 'ers!'"

And he took the letter with great eagerness from the hand of Lydia, whose faintness fled as she realized the very ludicrous situation of affairs.

"Yes," spoke Mr. Marlowe as he gazed into the girl's glowing face with deep gratitude, "this mistake has delayed your invitation to the picnic. But you, who have saved my life, shall be a thousand times welcome."

"I'm glad 'er 'ops saved you, Mr. Marlowe, hindeed I am," said the young man. "No girl can run and 'op like 'er, Mr. Marlowe."

"But the 'Ops' that I shall think of most," laughed the owner of the great Hall farm, "will be made from three initials, and will mean orange-peel spice, working at which this arm of my rescuer was so nobly strengthened to save me."

And Mrs. Beulah Mehetable Bray, rushing upon the two, warmly applauded the words and her daughter's heroic act.

"Though it's a great pity that the Sprigginses can't come home with us after the trouble we've had a-cookin' and poundin' for 'em," she quickly added, "Moses seemed bewitched to go down with the Stubbsses—and I s'pose it's all

on account of that pug-nosed Statira of theirs—and so to Stubbses they're gone!"

"But I will go home with you," said Mr. Marlowe, cheerily.

And during that visit he told Lydia how he had heard of her gallant defense of Ops, and noticed her patient work at home.

Before he left the Bray homestead he made earnest plans which enabled the brave young girl to enter a school from which she was graduated with high honors, and entered on a life as bright as the clouds which she had watched on a memorable June morning.

Through Fields of Eglantine. The Old and New.

ONE in our love, but two to live our lives:
Not hand in hand through fields of eglantine
Our footsteps stray,
Striving by rocky heights, by parted paths
We break our way,
One in our love, but two to live our lives,
Not hand in hand through fields of eglantine
Till ends the day of toil, then we compare
The heights attained;
With opened hearts confess each backward step,
Each vantage gained,
One in our love, but two to live our lives,
Our footsteps stray so rarely in those fields,
We turn with gentle wonderment to see
How others fare;
Content to stay in fields of eglantine
If wand'ring there—
One in their love, and one to live their lives,
Striving toward rocky heights by parted paths,
We know two lives, one love, in closer bonds
Than hand in hand,
And yet—those fields of eglantine—how fair they lie!
Where two may stand,
One in their love, and one to live their lives,
MARGARET SUTTON BRISCOE.

Abram Stevens Hewitt.

THRESCORE years of honorable industry have left Abram Stevens Hewitt a patriarch among Americans, a New-Yorker whom his fellow-citizens have delighted to honor. He stands to-day foremost among "great men who were born in log-cabins." No American who loves his heritage of liberty, who knows and dares maintain his freedom of person, property and belief, who puts honor above lucre, and public honesty above political craft, can fail to look upon Mr. Hewitt as a friend of his country, a patriot, and a statesman. It was indeed fitting that in his famous speech to the Southern Society, after their banquet on last Washington's Birthday, he should touch regretfully upon the decay in our public life of that statesmanship of which he is so eminent an exemplar. Straight to the hearts of his countrymen went the words he

spoke on that occasion, misunderstood as they have been in some quarters and misrepresented in others. The decadence, he laments, is visible elsewhere than in the South. In a letter to the writer, Mr. Hewitt said: "I should be very sorry if anything that I did say at the Southern dinner is regarded as a breach of good taste, or of the hospitality of the occasion. There was nothing to indicate in the audience that I had violated the proprieties of the occasion, and certainly if I had been addressing an audience from any other portion of the country, I should have expressed the same general ideas as to the decay of statesmanship elsewhere."



BIRTHPLACE OF ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Mr. Hewitt was born at Gurnee's Corners, near Haverstraw, New York, in a log house that was standing a few years since. His mother was Miss Gurnee, of the prominent Rockland County family descended from Francis Garnier, a Huguenot who came to Haverstraw in 1729. His father was John Hewitt, of

stock more recently American. Abram S. Hewitt studied in the public schools of New York City, and, winning a scholarship in Columbia College, was graduated first in his class from that institution. He was made instructor in mathematics there, attracted the friendship of Peter Cooper's son Edward, studied law, and after a tour in the Old World with his friend, married the friend's sister. Thereafter Mr. Hewitt, always a scholar, became and has continued a prudent and successful man of business. In the making of iron and steel, which the interests of the Cooper estate invited him to study, he was speedily recognized as an expert. The firm of Cooper & Hewitt employed many thousand men in their iron works in Trenton, New Jersey, and Durham, Pennsylvania. Their laborers have never struck. When the iron trade was depressed in 1874-7, the Cooper-Hewitt mills went right on turning out their product: the owners resolved that their faithful men should not suffer. In 1878-9 iron was in demand, and the surplus product of former years was sold at prices that richly rewarded the mill owners.

Mr. Hewitt's views of the relations of capital and labor are as independent as we might expect. His opinions on any current topic are interesting and original. There is no more instructive after-dinner speaker, and, when the mood is on, no more charming raconteur. He fears God, but not man nor devil. He refused to order the so-called "Irish" flag displayed over the city hall on March 17th, 1887, and declined to review a St. Patrick's day parade of "Irishmen" who made a convenience of New York. His message vetoing a resolution of the Board of Aldermen ("board of Irishmen," the clerk who read the message accidentally called it on that occasion) ought to be framed in every American home.

"An' who the devil are yez, annyhow?" asked an insolent policeman one morning, as the city's chief magistrate was trying to cross Broadway to get to the city hall. "I have the misfortune," said Mr. Hewitt in reply, "to be the mayor of New York." He was a mayor who did not truckle to the "Irish vote," and who did close the dives. Yet, when Tilden and Kelly purified Tammany Hall, Hewitt fought with them, became a Tammany squire in 1872, and later chairman of the society's general committee. The beginning of his divergence from the hall was his refusal of the impudent demand that he appoint Koch and Scannell to office. Mayor Gilroy, who was born in Ireland, and abhors the scruples of his American predecessor, afterward recompensed these gentlemen for their disappointment. In 1874 and in 1876 Mr. Hewitt was elected to Congress, and then he

speedily made his true worth apparent. He took rank at once among the foremost representatives of his countrymen. When the story of his connection with the Electoral Commission of 1876 and his views of that commission shall be written, history will be enriched. In the calm of an honored old age he looks back on a glorious career.

On the great problems of the age in which he has flourished Mr. Hewitt's views have been sound. They have taken shape in unflagging efforts for reform. His public career, therefore, whether as a representative in Congress or as the mayor of the city of New York, has been fruitful in public service. It is indeed a distinct public service for a gentleman who belongs among the abhorred "millionaires" to take public office at all. When such an official conducts his administration of the affairs of his constituents with the same high personal sense of honor as that which animates his dealings in his private business, a result by no means to be overlooked has in that fact been obtained. The "Micks" and "Burners" who have defiled municipal politics in the United States naturally discourage the entry into and the continuance in public life of such men as Mr. Hewitt, who can neither be bought nor bullied. They did all they could to harass him while chief executive of Gotham. But whether on behalf of rapid transit, unsectarian schools liberally

supported, the obligations of jury duty, or the purification of the franchise by its denial, without ample probation, to the herds of uncouth immigrants now landed on Manhattan Island, Mr. Hewitt's labors have been gainful of good, and always in the right direction. Organized labor owes him a debt of gratitude. His relations to his own employes, whom he uniformly encouraged to save their earnings, buy homes of their own, and take more than a hired interest in the business on which employer and employed were alike dependent, have served for years as a text to the more enlightened leaders among workingmen.

Mr. Hewitt's voice has been raised for honest money with no uncertain sound. The financial problems of the day have been studied by him with that thoroughness which characterizes him in every task. The silver heresy has found in him an uncompromising foe. His description of the plan to turn the silver seigniorage into cash as an "attempt to coin a vacuum" has become famous, and has, strange to say, actually been incorporated into Republican platforms as the best possible expression of an economic fact. When the upper and lower ends of New York City shall have been connected by an adequate system of safe, pleasant, and speedy communication, it is to him as much as to any citizen that his fellows will owe that great boon.

JOHN PAUL BOECK.

The Centennial of Onondaga County, New York.

WEEK before last occurred the centennial celebration of the formation of Onondaga County, New York. That county was erected from Herkimer County, March 5th, 1794. On the fifth of March last the people of the county assembled in mass-meeting at Syracuse and recalled the progress of a hundred years, but reserved their big demonstration for June 6-9th. During the interval celebrations were held in the towns of Manlius, Onondaga, and Baldwinsville. Syracuse being the only city in the county, the principal observances were held there, and the festivities of last week far excelled any demonstration ever seen in that county.

In the one hundred years of its existence Onondaga County has made marked progress, and now ranks as one of the leading industrial cities of the Empire State. The county has a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand, of which Syracuse has one hundred thousand. The country sections are rich in fertile farming land. Syracuse, in the last fifteen years especially, has made steady and solid progress, and has golden promises for its future prosperity.

There are evidences that the Spaniards visited that country as early as 1520, but Jesuit missionaries were first to attempt a settlement in 1642. The leading pioneers were Ephraim Webster, Comfort Tyler, Asa Danforth, and Joshua Forman. They developed the salt industry, and in time Syracuse became the chief salt-producing centre in the country. This industry was the mainspring of the early growth of the county, but for some years past has steadily declined, until to-day it is practically dormant, and the county relies upon its manufacturing and agricultural resources, naturally developed in the process of time.

Syracuse being the central city of the State, it has largely been favored with conventions. It was there that the workingmen's party met in 1830, and an anti-slavery convention was held at that place in 1851. At Syracuse Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for Governor in 1874, and Grover Cleveland for the same office in 1882. The "May" convention of Cleveland Democrats was held there in 1892, and in that city the Republican State convention met last fall to nominate a successful ticket. Onondaga County furnished a large quota of men for the war of the Rebellion, and Butler's Zouaves was the first company in the State to respond to President Lincoln's call for men.

The Onondagans were blessed with splendid weather during their celebration. Wednesday, the 6th, was the great day. The city was decked in holiday attire as it never had been before. Onondagans came to Syracuse from all parts of the country, and former Onondagans came from abroad. In the morning there was a parade three miles long, in which about six thousand men participated, including national guardsmen, veterans of the late war, Sons of Veterans, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Catholic and Italian societies, school children, postal clerks, Onondaga Indians, and civic societies too numerous to mention. There were also about one hundred historical and industrial floats in the line.

In the afternoon there was a meeting at the State armory, at which time addresses recalling the history of the county and its noted pioneers

were made by able orators. An incident of that meeting was the presentation by the Hon. Carroll E. Smith, in behalf of Charles M. Warner of Syracuse, of a soldiers' monument for the county of Onondaga. The monument is to be erected in Syracuse next year, and Mr. Warner makes no conditions to his gift whatever. He invites the veterans to call upon him for whatever is necessary to the erection of a monument that will be equal to the best. The gift came in the nature of a surprise, and gives great satisfaction to the old soldiers. In the evening, at the armory, there was an old settlers' camp-fire, with another large attendance. Hon. William Kirkpatrick, president of the Onondaga Historical Association, presided at the afternoon meeting, and Hon. Thomas G. Alvord (Old Salt) in the evening.

A loan exhibition was opened on Wednesday and continued the balance of the week. Here was shown a collection of about five thousand historical relics, in which great crowds manifested deep interest. At Wieing Opera-house, in six performances, there was presented an his-



JACOB AMOS, MAYOR OF SYRACUSE.

torical entertainment in which over three hundred persons, most of them lineal descendants of the characters delineated, participated. The appearance of Hiawatha to the Six Nations and his translation was shown in one tableau. In another the Jesuits were seen teaching the Indians how to boil salt water, and still another depicted the pioneer white men making salt in the primitive manner. A school scene in Fayetteville in 1845 was reproduced, with Miss Eliza Cole, who taught Grover Cleveland, in charge. Recently Miss Cole found in her scrap-book a composition written by the President when nine years old. The lad who impersonated Grover Cleveland read that composition, which was as follows:

TIME.

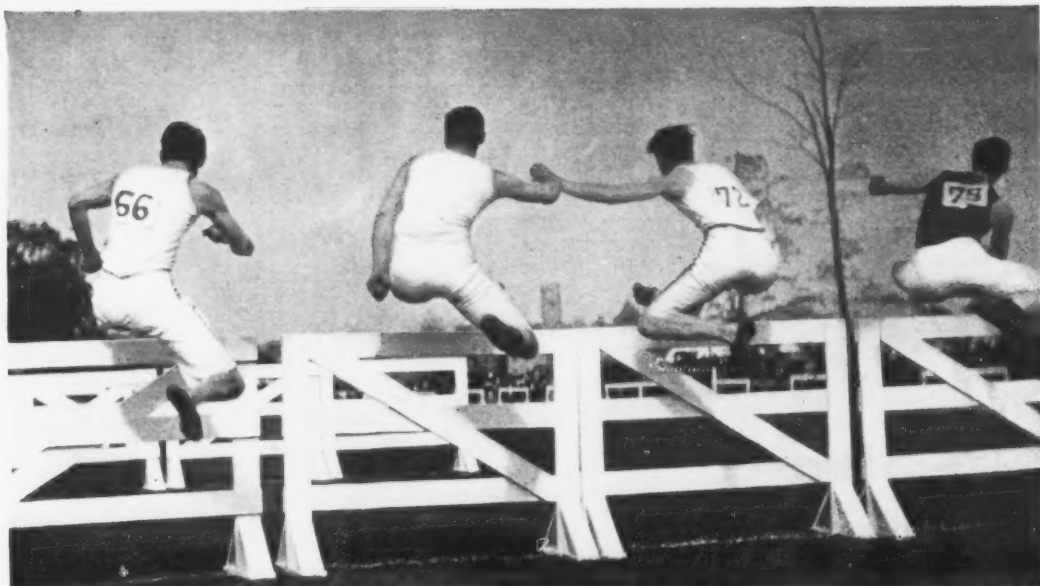
Time is divided into seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years and centuries. If we expect to become great and good men, and be respected and esteemed by our friends, we must improve our time when we are young. George Washington improved his time when he was a boy, and he was not sorry when he was at the head of a large army fighting for his country. A great many of our great men were poor, and had but small means of obtaining an education, but by improving their time when they were young and in school, they obtained their high standing. Jackson was a poor boy, but he was placed in school, and by improving his time, he found himself President of the United States, guiding and directing a powerful nation. If we wish to become great and useful in the world, we must improve our time in school.

In connection with the centennial celebration it is proper to say a few words about Jacob Amos, present mayor of Syracuse, and his administration. Mr. Amos was born in Syracuse, December 18th, 1853. He received his education at the public and high schools in that city. While attending the latter he was called to take the place of superintendent in his father's flour mill at Baldwinsville, New York. He had intended to return to his studies, but could not afterward be spared from the business, and has ever since been connected with it, until it has passed entirely into his control. His father, Jacob Amos, conducted a large mill in Syracuse besides the one at Baldwinsville. In 1876 the two sons, Charles L. and the present mayor, were admitted to the firm, which became Jacob Amos & Sons. On the death of the father, in 1883, the firm name was changed to Amos Brothers. Charles L. died in 1887, and the business has since then been conducted by Jacob Amos. Mayor Amos has always been a Republican. In 1892 he accepted the nomination for mayor of Syracuse, and was elected by a plurality of 1212. Last spring he was re-nominated on a Republican-Independent ticket, and received 7,724 votes. The Democratic candidate received 7,496, and the regular Republican, 4,839. Amos's plurality was 228. Mayor Amos has been a progressive executive, and under his direction the city has made and is now making great strides in the way of public improvements.

H. D. BURKILL.



CADY (YALE) HURDLING.



Hatch (Yale).

Goff (N. J. A. C.).

Cady (Yale).

Chase (N. Y. A. C.).

120-YARDS HURDLE.



MORGAN (YALE) DISTANCE RUNNER.



CAPTAIN HICKOK (YALE) PUTTING THE SHOT.



SANFORD (YALE) QUARTER-MILE RUNNER.

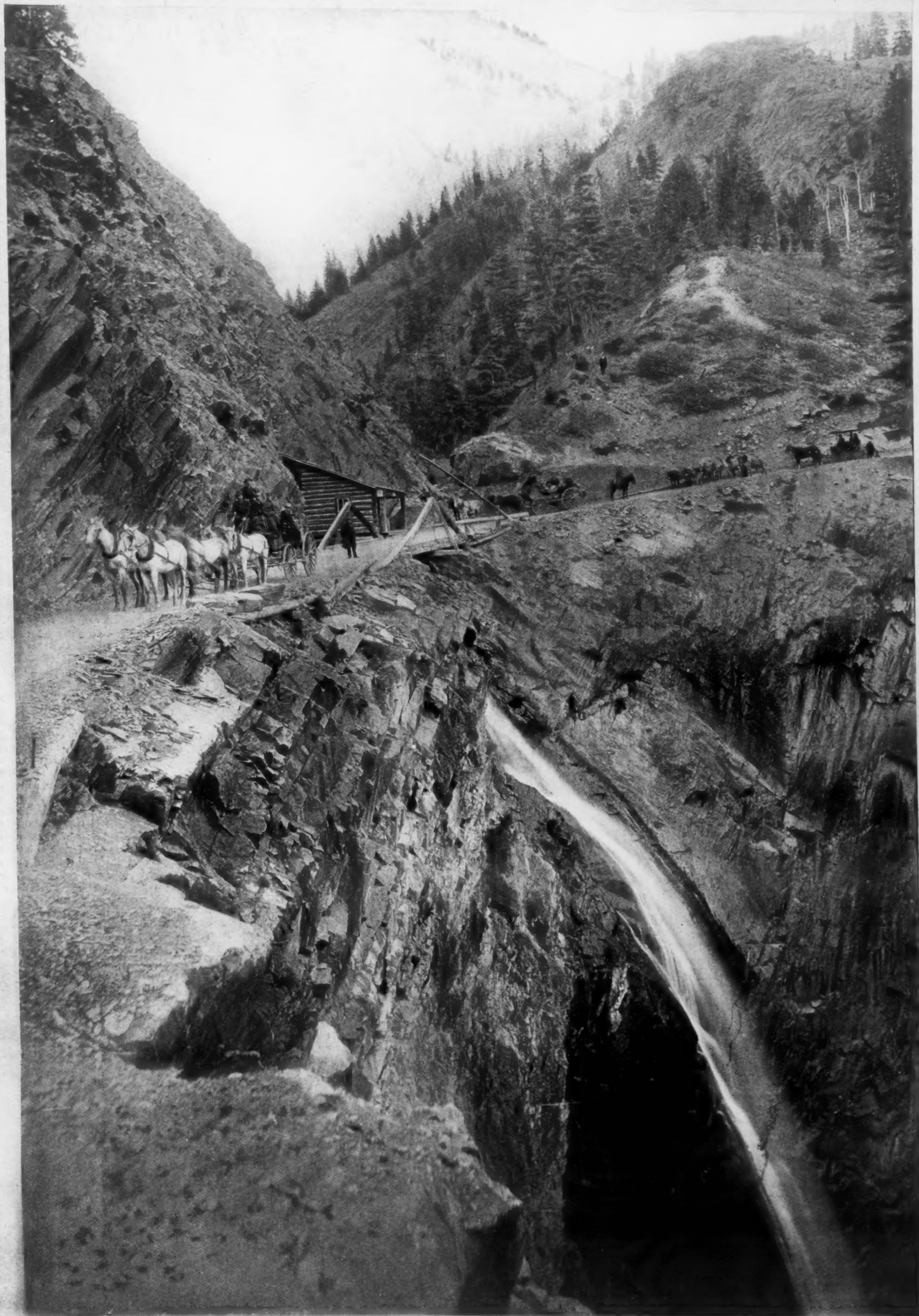


SHELDON (YALE) SPRINTING.



CADY (YALE) FINISHING A SPRINT.

LAST APPEARANCE OF THE YALE ATHLETES AT TRAVER'S ISLAND PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE TO COMPETE WITH OXFORD.
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY HEMMENT.—[SEE PAGE 424.]
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Traveling among the altitudes of the Rocky Mountains has its dangers, but it also has its pleasures. Coaching on some of the beaten routes of travel is delightfully exhilarating, and tourists very cheerfully pay the tolls exacted for keeping the roads in good condition. Our illustration depicts a scene which is characteristic of many of the mountain roads, in the tourist season, in the wonderland of Colorado.

COACHING IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—THE TOLL-GATE AT BEAR CREEK FALLS.—COPYRIGHTED PHOTOGRAPH BY W. H. JACKSON & CO., DENVER, COLORADO.
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UNION COLLEGE.

THE second college incorporated in New York State, and the first chartered by the regents, was Union College. Its influence upon the thought and life of its time has been most important. With but a shade of variation in sense, Union College might well exclaim, as did Aeneas of old, "*Quis jam locus, quae regio in terris, nostri non plena laboris?*" There is hardly an office, Federal or State, from the Presidency of the United States down through the Cabinet, foreign offices, Supreme Court, Congress, and the various State governments, which has not at some time honored and been honored by a Union incumbent. In the pulpit, at the bar, in the sanctum, in every walk of professional or scientific life, her sons have achieved especial distinction, while thirty-six college presidents and over three hundred college professors have transplanted to other fields the sound wisdom and the methods of instruction imbibed at the college on the Mohawk.

Founded just after the guns of the Revolution ceased to roar, at the beginning of an era of marvelous progress, Union seems to have caught the very spirit of the American republic, and to have become a pioneer in every movement tending to adapt education to the most urgent needs of the citizens of the New World. So widely have its graduates been distributed, and so heartily, under the influence of its practical spirit, have they entered into the work of developing the great moral, intellectual, and material interests of the country, that their biographies would be in large measure the history of the growth of every State and Territory in the Union.

The college received its name from the union, in 1795, of all evangelical denominations in its incorporation, and this spirit of Christian unity was evidenced by the adoption of that excellent motto, "*In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas.*" It was the first college in the United States which was not strictly denominational in its character. That unsectarian quality it has always maintained.

In one of the loveliest sections of the Mohawk valley, in a park of one hundred and fifty acres, constituting the handsomest quarter of the once sleepy Dutch town of Schenectady, stands the group of buildings that house the busy workers who constitute Union College of to-day.

The old buildings consist of two stately fronts, seemingly of stone, gray and white, rising venerable, dignified, serene, four stories above a level terrace whose front line stretches beyond the limit of tired vision. These are the short arms of two L-shaped structures, separated by a gap seven hundred feet in width, a floor of the most velvety turf, along two sides of which rise three hundred feet more of gray and white, two stories in height—the long arms of the L—ending each in an enlargement called on one side the laboratory, and on the other the chapel. The two huge "L's" are North and South colleges respectively.

Between, at the back, rises out of this green turf a huge rotunda, with dome swelling proudly more than a hundred feet in the air, modern, imposing, costly, stands Memorial Hall, a sort of Goethe's "hall of the past," dedicated to the memory of President Eliphalet Nott, who laid its foundation, but never saw the superstructure save in imagination.

Behind this stately structure curves a semicircle of red brick, Washburne Hall, somewhat incongruous in color and material, but with its cloistered, vine-trimmed front and high gabled centre very pretty withal. This is memorial, too, memorial of benefactors and of hard work—a semicircle of lecture-rooms, pigeon-holes of living knowledge, with one great receptacle for embalmed learning in the centre. In this latter are forty thousand books, admirably classified, and growing more numerous by increase of the appetite of voracious readers, whose demands for more are graciously received and generally granted. The lecture-rooms are decidedly pleasant, airy, sunny, comfortably seated, provided with ample facility of maps and models and blackboards.

Complete the picture by placing professors' residences and chapter homes at the north and south ends of the front line, along that interminable terrace; find room for a spacious gymnasium back of the south college, fill the woodland with tempting paths, vaulted by the interlacing branches of stately elms, and away in a cozy corner at the north, sunk in a basin about whose rim the sun lingers long and lovingly, place that famous retreat, "Captain Jack's" garden, containing the classic "brook that bounds through old Union's grounds," the

grand old elm under which was the favorite seat of Dr. Nott, for sixty-two years the college president, and we have the material aspect of Union College.

No description of the college grounds would be complete without a reference to the Chinese idol, fascinating in its hideousness, which is mounted on a pedestal in the edge of the grove behind the Washburne building. This stone monstrosity was sent to the college by one of the alumni, a missionary in China twenty years or more ago, and was at once inaugurated as the tutelary deity of the college students. Around it are held the midnight ceremonies whose mystic rites no freshman ever revealed, as well as the annual cremations of some detested study. Nor does any freshman class regard its functions as fully performed until it has decorated the grinning god in some new and startling combination of hues.

The whole scene is framed in blue, hazy hills, at whose base gleams the silvery surface of the Mohawk, and over whose summits the setting sun flings mantles of indescribable splendor.

While adhering closely to the old classical models, Union was one of the first colleges to develop scientific instruction, and to give it equal dignity with the classical course in the curriculum. Union was also the first to establish, as a separate course, a school of civil engineering. This department was founded, in 1845, by Professor William M. Gillespie, and has been for nearly fifty years maintained with the highest success, its graduates having taken the highest rank in the engineering world. There are now four distinct courses—the classical, scientific, Latin scientific, and civil engineering, each leading to a degree.

In the department of electrical engineering, Union possesses facilities unsurpassed in this country. Besides its own laboratory, well equipped with electrical apparatus, an arrangement has been made with the Edison Electric Company, whose entire plant is located at Schenectady, by which the college students acquire by actual experience, instruction in electrical engineering which could not be taught in books or lectures.

Another splendid addition to the Union curriculum is the course of practical lectures established by General Daniel Butterfield, of the class of 1849. These lectures have already extended over a period of two years, and have covered a score of practical topics, while the name and fame of most of the lecturers are household words.

While Union has not accepted fully the modern doctrine of free-will as opposed to preordination in the choice of studies, a moderate number of electives are allowed after sophomore year, increasing each year until graduation.

While insisting that athletic training shall not interfere with college work, the faculty nevertheless encourage athletic sports, and as a result the various athletic associations have taken a good stand in their contests with other colleges. In the championship contests with the other colleges of the State, in base-ball and football, the garnet of Union has of late years almost invariably floated in triumph above the other college colors.

Union has been called the mother of Greek-letter societies, six of the ten oldest secret fraternities having been established within its walls. Besides the venerable Phi Beta Kappa, of which Union is the parent chapter for New York, the fraternities which now have chapters at Union are, in the order of their establishment: Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi, Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Upsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Chi Psi, Beta Theta Phi, Phi Gamma Delta, and Phi Delta Theta. Two literary societies, the Philomathean and Adelpheic, each over three-quarters of a century old, divide the allegiances of the students. Two publications are issued by the students, the *Concordensis*, a monthly, and the *Garnet*—so-called from the college color—an annual published by the secret societies. Both are worthy representatives of student journalism.

In 1873 Union College became Union University, the university charter incorporating with Union College the following departments in the city of Albany: The Albany Medical College, the Albany Law School, the Dudley Observatory, and the College of Pharmacy. There are now, in all departments of the university, about five hundred students, of which number fully one-half are in the college proper—an increase of one hundred per cent. over the attendance five years ago.

College life at Union differs little from student life in any wide-awake, progressive institution, inspired by the history and traditions of a long and honorable past, eager and enthusiastic in the living present, and confident of a brilliant future already assured. The requirements as to personal conduct at Union are very simple. "There are but two rules of conduct in Union College," said the president of Union, recently, "and they are that every student shall do his work, and conduct himself like a gentleman." On these two hang all the law and the prophets.

From 1830 to 1860, with the exception of two or three scattered years, Union led both Yale and Harvard, and all American colleges, in the number of its students, while the character of the education imparted was second to none. The war of the Rebellion interrupted for a time this era of prosperity, but, during the last five years the college has rapidly regained its lost ground, and Union men are to-day looking forward with confidence to a new era of prosperity and usefulness.

Next week Schenectady will be the Mecca of Union alumni, who will return to the "gray old walls" to witness the inauguration of President Raymond, the ninth in the honorable list which contains the names of John Blair Smith, Jonathan Edwards, Jonathan Maxey, Eliphalet Nott, Laurens P. Hickok, Charles A. Aiken, Eliphalet Nott Potter, Harrison E. Webster, and Andrew Van Vranken Raymond.

Next year another notable event will summon the sons of Union back to her cloisters, the occasion being the centennial anniversary of its foundation. Union College received its charter from the Board of Regents, February 25th, 1795, and was formally organized by the election of a president and faculty, October 19th, 1795. At the commencement, in 1893, committees were appointed by the trustees, the alumni and faculty, to report to their respective bodies at the coming commencement a plan for the appropriate celebration of this interesting anniversary. It is proposed to make it the greatest and most memorable event in the history of the college. The celebration will be during commencement week of 1895. Among its incidents will be a memorial history of the college, and a new alumni record. It is also proposed to raise a centennial endowment fund of two hundred thousand dollars for increasing the facilities and extending the educational work of the college.

The second century of Union College history, under the administration of President Raymond, bids fair to eclipse the first.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETE

WHILE it is true that the Yale athletes who propose to represent their university in a contest with Oxford this summer did not quite come up to their friends' expectations in their performances at Traver's Island a week ago last Saturday, it must be remembered that they were to a certain extent out-classed. They came into competition with men who are not college athletes, and some of whom are the best amateurs in the country in their events. Hickok certainly made a good showing, for he threw the hammer almost two feet further than he had ever thrown it before in competition. But, even so, he only secured second place. Oxford will surely not be able to present such a team as could be made up from the winners of the New York Athletic Club games, and for that reason the graduates who are managing and planning this trip to Europe still have good reason to hope for victory. They are all the more hopeful because of the news brought back by Mr. MacLane Van Ingen, who represented Yale in England during the negotiations which ended in the arrangement of the international contest. He says that Oxford is fully as anxious as Yale to have the meeting. To prove the sincerity of their spirit, the Englishmen have conceded to Yale almost every point in which English and American university sports are at variance. They have agreed to run the one-hundred-yards dash on a cinder track instead of on the turf, and to adopt the American style of hurdles in the one-hundred-and-twenty-yards hurdle race, and to run this event on a cinder track, too, if the Yale men prefer. These concessions greatly increase the New Haven men's chances for victory by making the conditions of the contest more in accordance with the methods in vogue in this country. But, aside from all this, the Oxford men will still have the advantage of home grounds.

There has been a great deal of talk naturally, about the make-up of the Oxford team, but no definite statement as to who the British contestants will be has yet reached this country. It is probable, however, that Oxford will put those men in the field who won the interuni-

versity games for her at the Queen's Club grounds last March. The records they made on that occasion were as follows:

Event.	Winner.	University.	Performance.
100 yards run.	Jordan.	Oxford.	10 3/5 s.
440 yards run.	Jordan.	Oxford.	50 4/5 s.
One mile run.	Lutyns.	Cambridge.	4 m. 19 4/5 s.
120 yards hurdle.	Oakley.	Oxford.	16 3/5 s.
Broad jump.	Fry.	Oxford.	22 ft. 4 in.
High jump.	Swanwick.	Oxford.	5 ft. 10 1/2 in.
16-lb. hammer.	Robertson.	Oxford.	101 ft. 4 1/2 in.
16-lb. shot.	Rivers.	Oxford.	37 ft. 6 in.

Cambridge also won the three-mile run, which is not cited above. An Oxford man, Greenhowe, secured second place to Lutyns in the mile run, and the Yale men expect that he will be the English university's representative in the half-mile run.

Cady and Sanford have been announced as Yale's representatives in the 100-yards run, but it is possible that Cleveland may be taken along too. Cady is a good sprinter, but he has no record in competition for this event, as he has made more of a specialty of the high hurdles. Sanford's best time is 10 1/5 seconds, and Cleveland is said to be able to finish in 10 2/5. Both of these records are better than Jordan's performance last March. Sanford can do 50 1/5 in the 440-yards run, and in practice he has done a trifle better. In the half-mile Woodhull made 1 minute 59 4/5 in the Yale-Harvard games this year, but as Greenhowe's time at the Oxford-Cambridge games is not known, no comparison is possible. Yale will be represented in the mile run by Morgan, but this is one of the events which even the most enthusiastic do not expect the Americans to take. Morgan finished second in that event at the intercollegiate this spring in 4 minutes 27 2/5. As to the hurdles, Cady can be counted on to do 16 seconds. He made that time in two heats at the intercollegiate this year, and as Oxford is willing to run the race on a cinder track and with American hurdles, there is no reason, barring accident, why Cady should not come up to his record. Sheldon, who will be the Yale "second string" in that event, can clear the sticks under 17 seconds. The broad jump is another event that Yale concedes to Oxford. C. B. Fry holds the English interuniversity record with a jump of 23 feet 6 1/2 inches, and Sheldon's best record in competition is 22 feet 4 inches, which he made at the intercollegiate last year. Cady can get over 5 feet 10 1/2 inches in the high jump, and therefore stands a very fair chance of taking this event for Yale. Sheldon can only clear 5 feet 9 inches. But on the weight events, and on Hickok, Yale pins her unswerving faith. This young man threw the hammer 123 feet 9 inches at the intercollegiate this year, and followed up that performance by scoring 125 feet 1 inch at Traver's Island a week ago. In the contest with Oxford he will have an additional advantage for increasing his record, as the rules allow him to throw from a 30-foot circle instead of from a 7-foot circle. In putting the shot Hickok also distances the record of his probable rival. He put it 41 feet 3 inches at the intercollegiate this year, and at the New York Athletic Club games he took second with a put of 42 feet 9 inches.

Other men will doubtless be added to the Yale team before they sail for Europe on the *New York* on June 20th, so that there is little doubt but that the best undergraduate athletic talent of Yale will represent the American university at Oxford. ALBERT LEE.

The Great Singing Festival.

THE foremost event of the present month among our German citizens is, without question, the seventeenth national singing festival of the Northeastern Singers' Union of the United States, to be held, for the first time in this city, at Madison Square Garden, commencing on the 22d and ending on the 27th instant. These festivals differ in many respects from the great music festivals held from time to time at Cincinnati, Boston, Worcester, and Indianapolis; they are more in the nature of those celebrated on the Rhine, in Dresden, Munich, and Vienna. Yet, while the European singing festivals are principally given to furnish proof of the highest accomplishments achieved in the art of chorus-singing, our festivals are of a more national character, and, in fact, a great reunion of the German-American singers, with the object of strengthening the feeling of mutual pride in their nationality, and for the promotion and cultivation of the folk-lore of the fatherland. The prize-singing, which is generally a part of the programme, is to encourage the ambition of the various branches of the Northeastern Union

to outshine their sister societies by fine singing and exact execution, though this rivalry sometimes causes disharmony among them.

With each succeeding festival the artistic pretensions of the public have steadily grown, and the selection of the city of New York as the place of the festival has naturally raised the expectations to the highest degree, and has filled every singer's breast with a real ambition to prove himself worthy of the great metropolis and the rare occasion. And indeed it may be said right here that the coming feast is to be the grandest and greatest ever held in this country, as the chorus will number between four thousand and five thousand voices, and the artists engaged for this occasion are, in their respective lines, the foremost in the musical world; among them the great singers, Mesdames Amalia Materna and Marie Tavery, the Misses Emma Juch, Lillian Blauvelt, and Messrs. Emil Fischer, Conrad Behrens, Giovanni Campanari; and the fine instrumentalists, Miss Maud Powell (violin), Victor Herbert (cello), and Arthur Friedheim (piano). Furthermore it may be said that the concerts to be given will be of the highest order, as vouchsafed by the names of the excellent conductors, Frank Van der Stucken, of the New York Arion, Heinrich Zoellner, of the German Liederkreis, of New York, and Carl Hein, the leader of the United Singers of New York.

It was by no means an easy task to reach such fine results with a force of singers living apart in various cities, as Brooklyn, Newark, Orange, Hoboken, Trenton, Troy, Albany, Baltimore, Philadelphia, etc., etc., and while Mr. Hein has rehearsed continually with members of all the New York societies, Messrs. Van der Stucken and Zoellner have been obliged to visit all the above-named places to put the finishing touch to the work of the choruses that were unable to come to New York to rehearse with their fellow-singers of this city.

Considering the enormous expense attached to such a great undertaking, its success would have been most difficult had it not been for the great liberality of the honorary president, Mr. William Steinway, who, besides subscribing several thousand dollars to the guarantee fund, has donated three of his fine pianos as prizes; and for the untiring efforts of Mr. Richard Katzenmayer and the members of the various committees, whose names are too numerous to be mentioned specially in these columns.

In Fashion's Glass.

ONE of the most becoming waistcoats I have seen—the waistcoat is really a very important factor in dress this season—was of deep ivory satin, covered with guipure lace.

In fact, all of the dressy waistcoats are of lace over satin—black or white over white or a color. The effect is really lovely.

The blouse is the distinct feature of dress this summer, and it appears in many more varieties this year than last, and the newest are worn over the skirts instead of under them. One pretty style has a shoulder-cape, not meeting in front, ending with two rosettes in narrow velvet, with a similar one at the waistband.

A new blouse, just over from Paris, is made in cream-white batiste trimmed with *point de Venise* insertion and lace. Puffs of the batiste



A LITTLE BRIDESMAID.

alternate with the insertion and are arranged crosswise on the front. The "butterfly" sleeves are divided by a band of insertion, and there is a soft, cream velvet collar and swathed belt of the same, ornamented with paste buckles. Now is the time to bring out your old paste ornaments if you have any.

It is only conforming to tradition to assert

that the present fashions are the prettiest. We always think this, whether the chignon or the bustle happens to be the mode or not. Nevertheless, dress to-day is a deal prettier than it was a year ago. Sleeves are as big as ever, hats are flaunting, and skirts are wide. But they are all extremely picturesque, so it does not matter.

All sorts and conditions of jackets are in order, and they pass by the varied names of the Eton, the zouave, the boléro, and the Arab. Many of them are in moire, no matter what the rest of the costume may be. As regards bodices, however, moire may be said to have had its day. The high place it held a couple of months ago seems now to be occupied by chiné silk. And what an entrancing gown I saw the other day, which came from Barroin, on the Rue St. Honoré. It was in the most exquisite chiné silk, a white ground barred across with black lines and flowered all over with blurred pink moss-rose buds, with faint splashes of green and violet intermingled. The girdle and collar were of rich rose pink *mirroir* velvet, and the draped sleeves of white chiffon. I heard a woman declare that "it looked delicious enough to eat."

Sashes are coming again to the front, and lovely moire ribbons, such as opal with a pale blue side, green with pink, gray with lilac, and so on, are to be had. But ribbon neckties have had their day, and those of chiffon and tulle are taking their place. Many of the sleeves of evening-gowns are of full chiffon, caught up to the shoulder-strap in the centre, showing a piece of lace, real, if possible, lying close to the arm. Velvet ones are arranged to look like butterflies, and have also this under-sleeve of lace. It is a most becoming style.

Skirts are much shorter, and many are only lined half-way up with silk, the rest being muslin or percaline. The new moire percaline is quite as good as silk for skirt linings, the best quality being only thirty cents a yard, and having all the appearance of silk. Most of the skirts are turned up on the hem with a velvet facing, and all the best skirts have silk dust-ruffles besides. Many peplums are seen, some circular, others cut in points, and none of them very long, but overskirts did not obtain with the public as was expected. Naturally, when a woman with an eye for economy can get a really "swagger" gown out of twelve yards of silk she is not likely to buy sixteen yards, just for the matter of an overskirt.

For summer wear there are some hats in reserve in the most daring greens, in a rough fancy straw, and are only waiting for the warm sunshine to appear. One is trimmed with a twist of green tulle mixed with another of twig brown, tied together in front in a wide bow, above which a pair of wings stands up, made of wired cream guipure. At the back a bunch of blue cornflowers turns up the brim, a few drooping over the hair of the wearer. Another has several upright heads of clover in pink, white, pale and deeper lilac tones, intermingled with violet tulle.

The military cape is to be the wrap of the season for outing wear. Nothing more handy and comfortable could be desired for yachting or traveling. It is made in very fine serge, but as a rule in covert cloth in all tones of brown, gray, or stone blue, reaching to the knees, and lined with Scotch plaid silk in all mixtures of color. There is an adjustable monk's hood, also lined with the silk, which is buttoned on under the turnover collar. These capes are marked at \$18.50 and \$25 each.

ELLA STARR.

Our Foreign Pictures.

EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

THE recent earthquakes in Greece, of which we have had accounts by cable, were not attended by as great a loss of life as some previous convulsions, but a number of towns were made uninhabitable and many villages and hamlets wholly destroyed. This disastrous visitation affected the districts composed within the ancient Phocis and Boeotia, and one of the towns destroyed was Atalante, some sixty or seventy miles northeast of Athens. Wide and deep chasms, as shown in one of our pictures, opened in the ground in many places. In the city of Athens the shocks affected the remains of the Parthenon, and caused some stones to fall from the Arch of Hadrian. The sufferers by these earthquakes have been actively aided by the government, the King going to Atalante to superintend the work of relief.

EXECUTING SPANISH ANARCHISTS.

The Spanish authorities show little mercy to condemned anarchists. One of our pictures illustrates the execution of six offenders of this class, who were among the active leaders of the party. They were concerned in the bomb

outrage at a Barcelona theatre, which resulted so disastrously, and had forfeited, by other crimes, all claims to consideration. Most of them behaved with great coolness at the execution, but the relentless severity of the government has produced a profound impression in anarchist circles, and the desperadoes who have so long defied all law are likely hereafter to be less audacious in their bloody propaganda.

M. EUGENE TURPIN.

We give a portrait of M. Eugene Turpin, who was recently alleged to have sold to the German government the secret of a wonderful explosive known as panelastite, of which he claimed to be the inventor. The announcement that this sale had been effected led to a fierce attack upon the French government in the Chamber of Deputies, the ministry being accused of a gross neglect of duty in permitting so valuable an invention to pass into foreign hands. The government, however, showed that it had investigated the merits of the explosive and had declined to

entertain the inventor's proposals for the reason that it did not possess the value claimed for it. It turned out later that the German government had never seriously considered the purchase, and the latest information is that M. Turpin has offered it to France for nothing. He is generally regarded as a man of bad repute, but he served the scandal-mongers of the Chamber a useful purpose, and, like all humbugs of his class, no doubt keenly relishes the notoriety they helped him to achieve.

OTHER PICTURES.

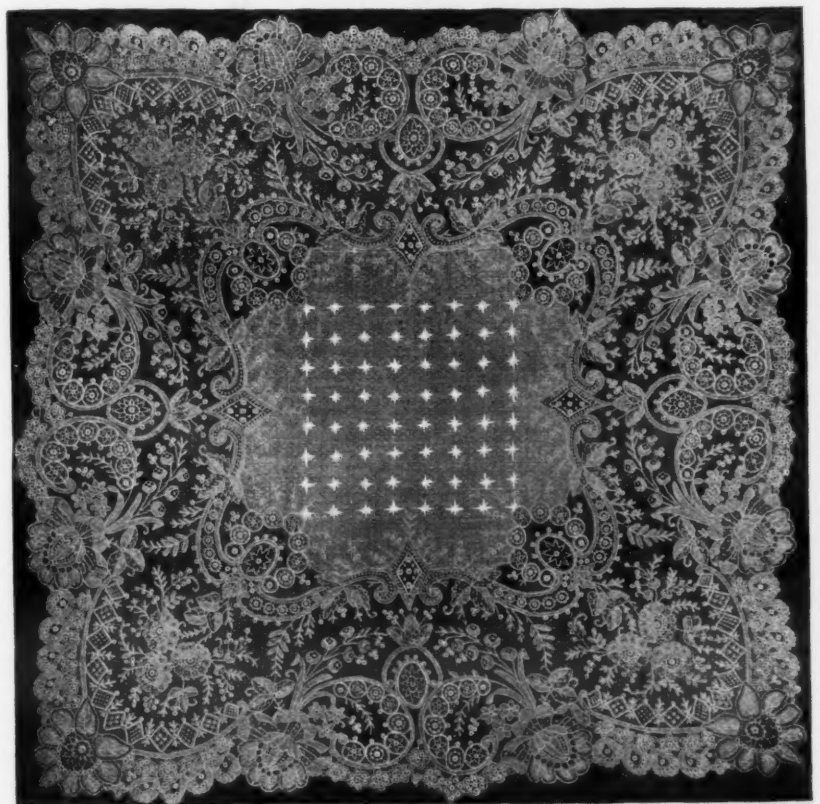
We give another picture of the banquet recently tendered to the American naval officers in London. Mr. Bayard, our ambassador, in responding to the toast, "The United States of America," elicited warm applause by his cordial expressions of good will for the mother country. We also give an illustration of the bronze statue of Arthur Schopenhauer, the famous German pessimistic philosopher, which is to be erected at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.



OUR LADY'S KERCHIEF.

A Marvelous Prize Puzzle.

A CHANCE TO OBTAIN THE HANDSOMEST PIECE OF LACE-WORK IN AMERICA.



WITH the point of a pencil, start from any one of the square cells between four stars, pass with one continuous line through all of the forty-nine squares, and back to the original cell. No one cell must be gone through oftener than another.

If that problem is too easy, here is a second one. Start with the point of a pencil from any one of the little stars, and, stepping from one to another, see in how few steps they can all be marked off, making the least possible number of angles. The sixty-four stars must all be passed over, but there is no restriction regarding going over some oftener than others. Five dollars is offered for the best answers to either of these propositions, received within three months, and the grand prize as described below, for a correct solution to both.

A visit to the South Kensington Museum, the Science and Art Gallery of Dublin, or the Industrial Museum of Nuremberg, shows that lace-work has a unique and distinctive history of its own, dear to the hearts of antiquarians. There is a halo of veneration and pride surrounding the priceless old laces of Europe, which is scarcely accorded to royal gems or family jewels.

The historic literature connected with the art shows that it flourished during the sixteenth century, and incited a spirit of sharp rivalry between the different countries of the Old World. Original patterns or stitches were introduced by noted designers, and became identified with certain localities at stated eras. This affords the enthusiastic antiquarians of our day, versed in lace lore, an opportunity of reading, in the merging of the patterns, whole volumes of ancient history in the tracery of a single needle point lace kerchief.

In the handkerchief which we present, as illustrating the perfection of needlework and the

acme of modern engraving, may be found not only the combination of designs by famous artists, and styles of different countries, but a record of ages long past—the flat "Venetian point," the raised "Rose point," the "Caterpillar" and "Point d'Alençon," the artistic tracery of the "Point de Venise a reseau," and the hexagonal *brides* of the "Point d'Argentan." There are styles and exquisite figures traceable to the schools of Venice, Mechlenberg, Crete and Brussels, and effects similar to the Honiton, Guipure, and Irish textures.

Wonderful Cures of Catarrh and Consumption by a New Discovery.

WONDERFUL cures of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption, are made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. If you are a sufferer you should write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you this new treatment free for trial. State age and all particulars of your disease. *



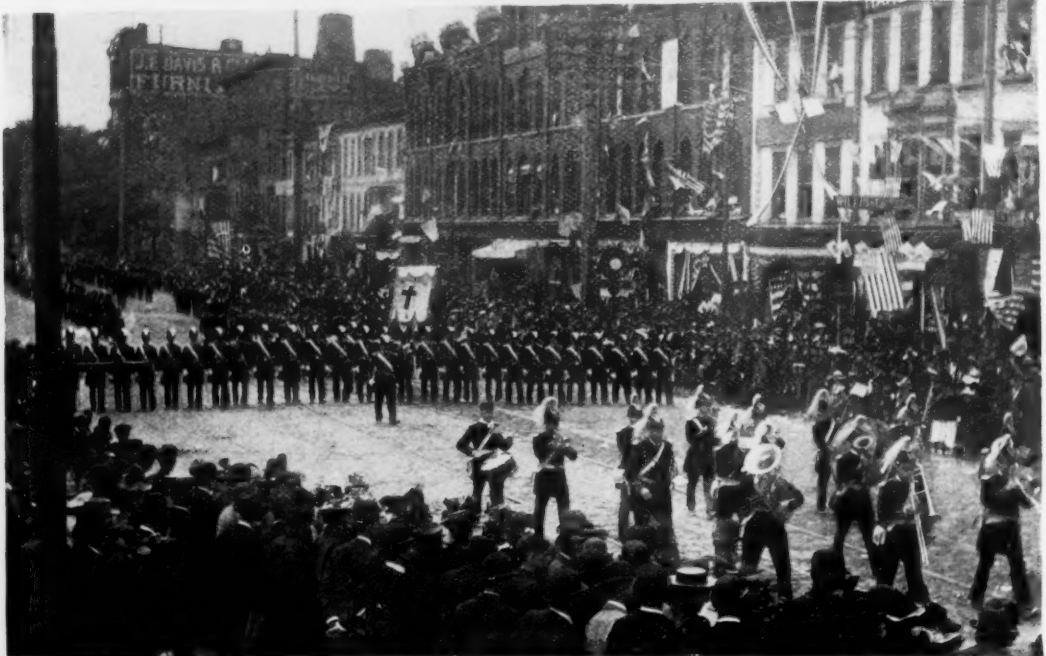
THE PARADE INTERRUPTED BY A FIRE—ONONDAGA STREET.



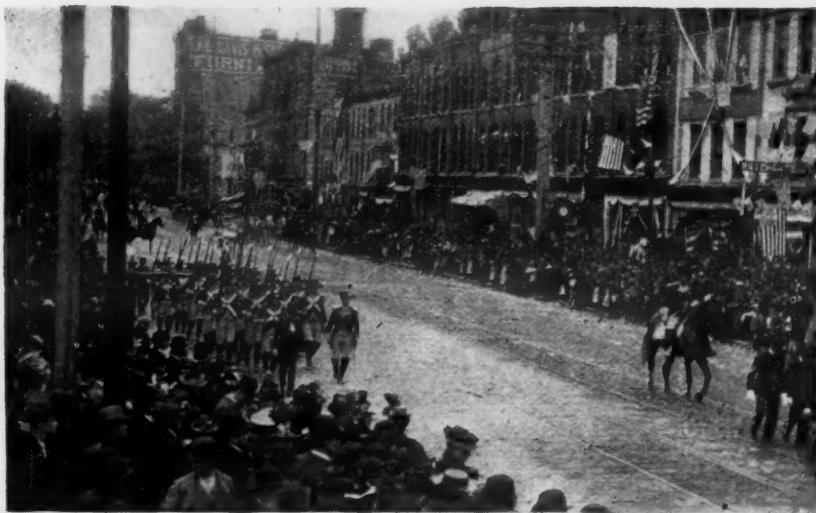
GERMAN BENEFIT SOCIETY ON SALINA STREET.



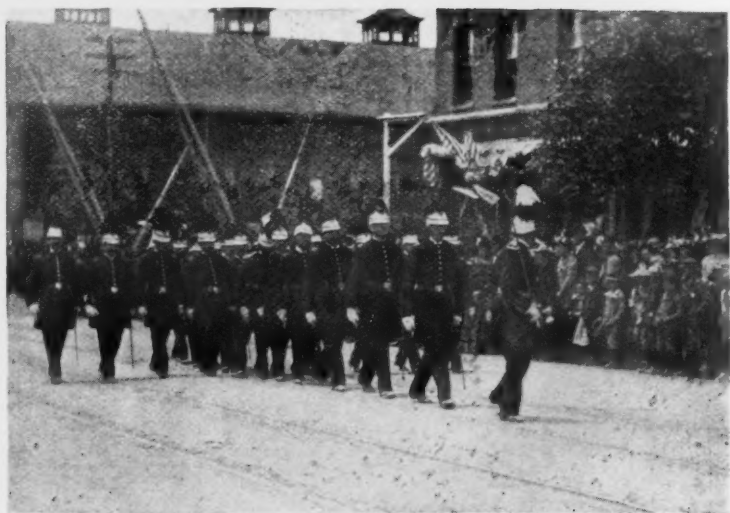
THE CITY HALL DECORATIONS.



KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS ON SALINA STREET.



OLD CONTINENTALS ON SALINA STREET.

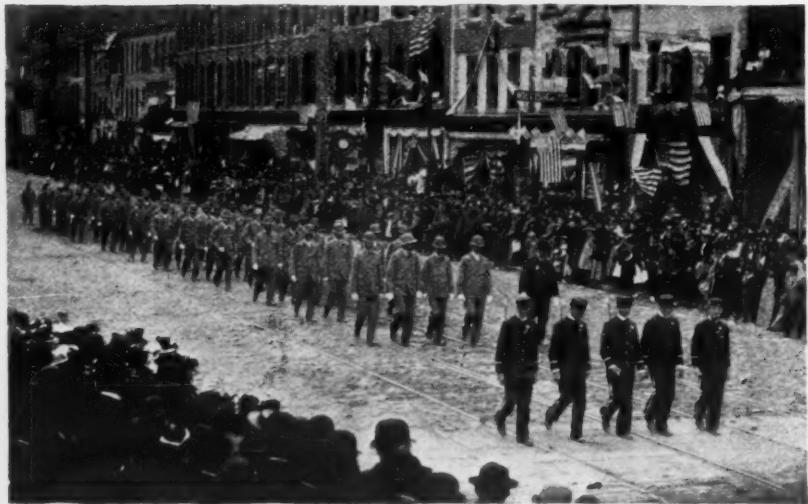


SYRACUSE LEGION, SELECT KNIGHTS, ON JAMES STREET.



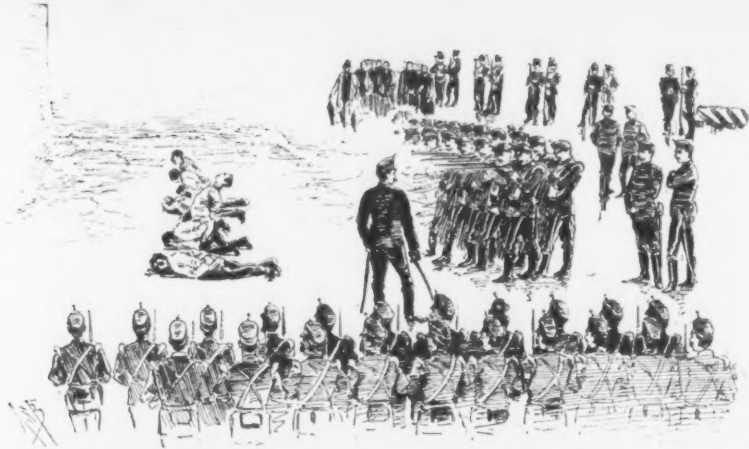
SYRACUSE SAVINGS BANK.

ONONDAGA SAVINGS BANK.

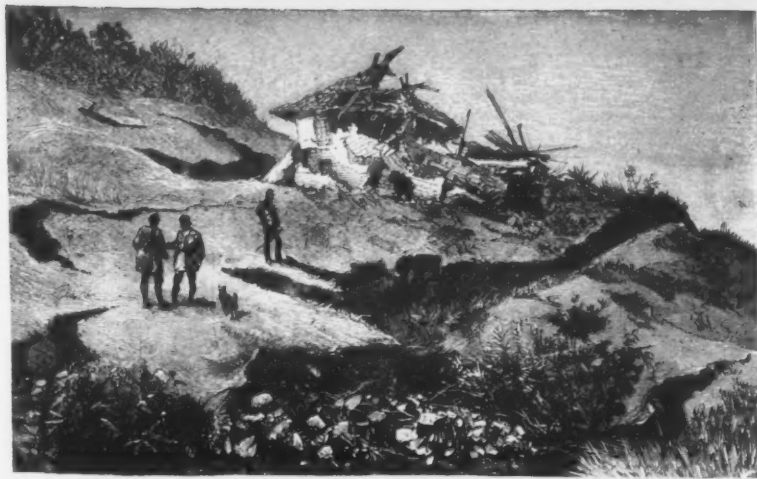


UNITED STATES POSTAL-CLERKS ON SALINA STREET.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE FORMATION OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK, AT SYRACUSE, JUNE 6TH-9TH—GLIMPSES OF THE CENTENNIAL PROCESSION.—PHOTOGRAPHS BY HEMMENT.—[SEE PAGE 421.]
Copyrighted by the Arkell Weekly Company.



EXECUTION OF ANARCHISTS AT BARCELONA, SPAIN.—*London Daily Graphic.*



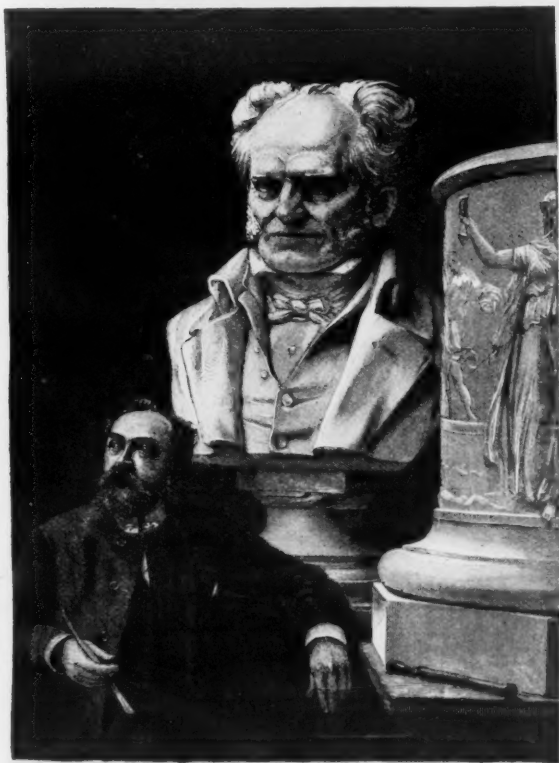
THE RECENT EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE—FISSURES IN THE GROUND AT ATALANTE.
Illustrated London News.



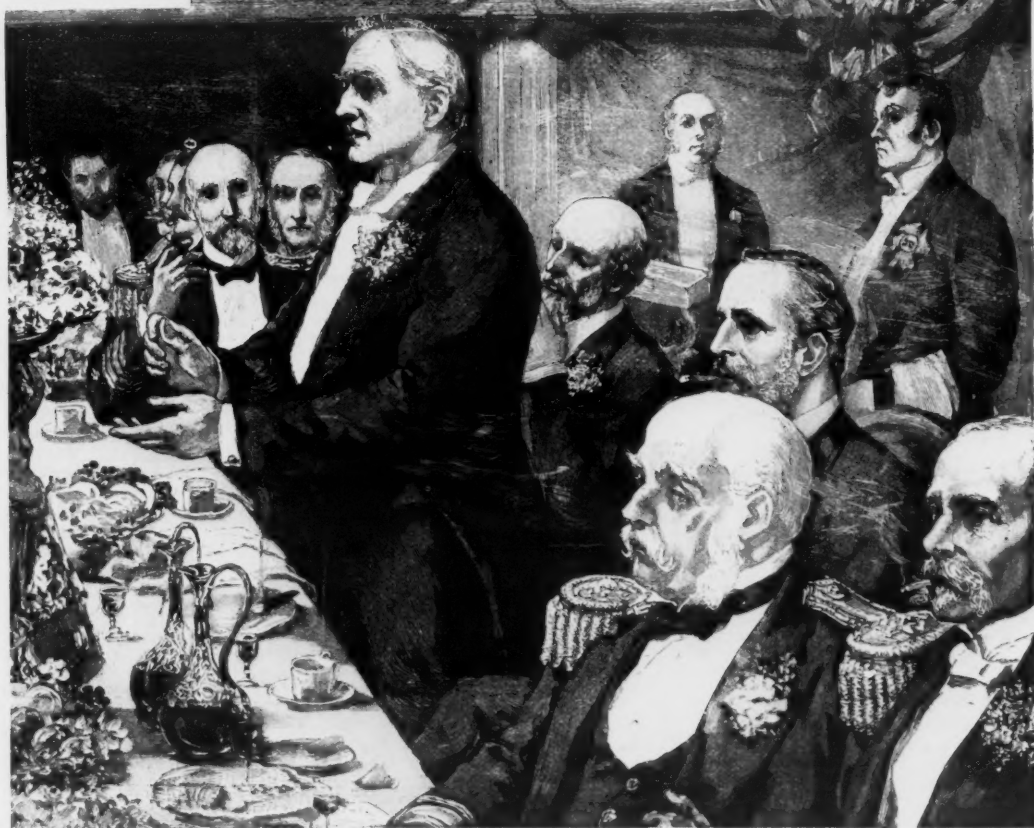
M. EUGENE TURPIN, ALLEGED INVENTOR OF A DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSIVE.
L'illustration.



THE RECENT EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE—SURVIVORS CAMPING OUT AT ATALANTE.
Illustrated London News.



THE SCHOPENHAUER MEMORIAL, TO BE ERECTED AT FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN.—*Over Land and Sea.*



Capt. A. T. Mahan. Adm'l Sir. G. P. Hornby. Hon. T. F. Bayard. Lord Carlisle. Admiral Erben. Lord George Hamilton.
General Lord Roberts.
MR. BAYARD SPEAKING AT THE RECENT BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS AT ST. JAMES HALL, LONDON.
London Graphic.

Further Words of Commendation.

[Danville Advertiser.]

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY for May 24th is a splendid exhibition of the advance of illustrated journalism in this country under the sway of men of ability and enthusiasm in the great work of photographing the world of to-day. This number of FRANK LESLIE'S is devoted to Greater New York in a comprehensive and yet special way which gives one an intelligent grasp at a picture of the glorious present and the still more glorious future of the proposed union. The number, character, and variety of artistic cuts and the accompanying letter-press stir in one a civic pride, recalling the pages of history which glow with eulogy of imperial Rome. A "Forecast of the Future" is the ideal frontispiece. The Arkell Weekly Company, publishers, have covered themselves with glory, as it were, in this number, which exceeds all previous publications even under the present administration.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY for May 24th is a special edition dealing with "Greater New York," the city that is to be when the metropolis of the New World has drawn into and made part of itself the smaller centres of population that lie within its reach. Consolidation will give New York a population of three and a quarter millions, and an area covering three counties and parts of two others. The subject is worth a special edition such as this. It is not a glowing forecast, but a sober estimate of what is and is to be. In illustrations and letter-press it is very interesting—as much so, perhaps, to any American



Luxuriant Hair

WITH a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by the CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin-purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and nourishes the roots.

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CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

as to the New-Yorker. The views are numerous, and are from specially prepared photographs, except those which show what the big city will be when it has taken this next forward step.

[Troy Times.]

The hard times appear to have no effect upon FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY. It has sent a special photographer abroad to catch views of the races in which the yacht *Vigilant* will participate, and to illustrate the expected meeting of the representatives of Yale and Oxford. In the meantime New York is to be photographed from a balloon, the views to be reproduced in a second number of FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY devoted to "The Greater New York." Neither the times nor the temperature can lessen the activity of Publisher Arkell and his enterprising publication.

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If any young, old, or middle-aged man, suffering from nervous debility, lack of vigor or weakness from errors or excesses, will in close stamp to me, I will send him the prescription of a genuine, certain cure, free of cost, no humbug, no deception. It is cheap, simple and perfectly safe and harmless. I will send you the correct prescription and you can buy the remedy of me or prepare it yourself, just as you choose. The prescription I send free, just as I agree to do.

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Add twenty drops of Dr. Siebert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

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Just the thing to build up the constitution.

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Take no other.

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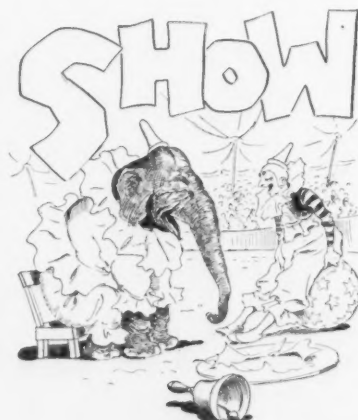
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THE London Spectator speaks in terms of the very warmest commendation of the book entitled "The Englishman at Home: His Responsibilities and Privileges," from the pen of Mr. Edward Porritt, one of our favorite contributors. All that is said of the volume is deserved. Mr. Porritt is not only an exceptionally capable, but a thoroughly conscientious writer, and in this particular volume he has embodied an amount of information, clearly and judiciously stated, which has never been so satisfactorily packed in so small a compass. It is a book which should be in the hands of every American who would understand intelligently the conditions of English social and political life. Mr. Porritt is, we believe, now under engagement to supply a leading English publication an exhaustive paper on industrial conditions at the South. FRANK LESLIE'S contributors are thus always in demand. Only the other day a request for the address of one of them was received from a foreign correspondent, who desired to tender her a place on the staff of an English magazine.

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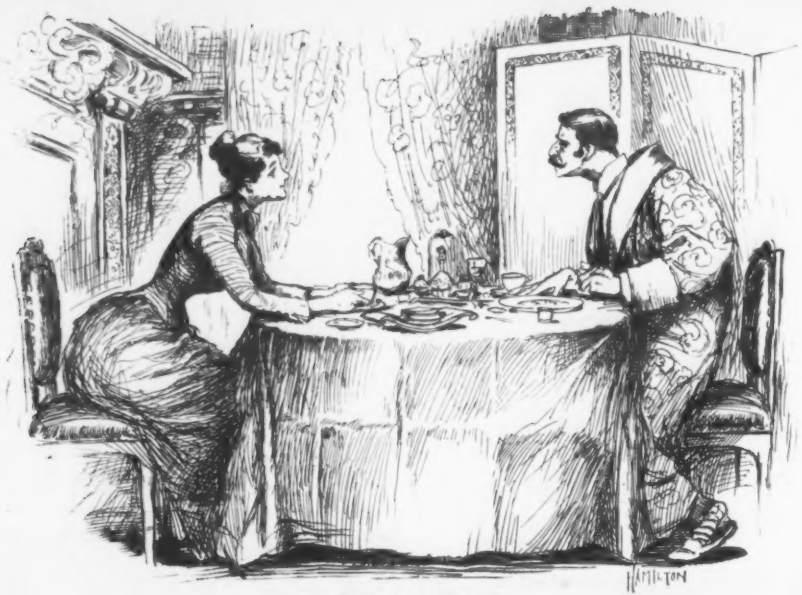
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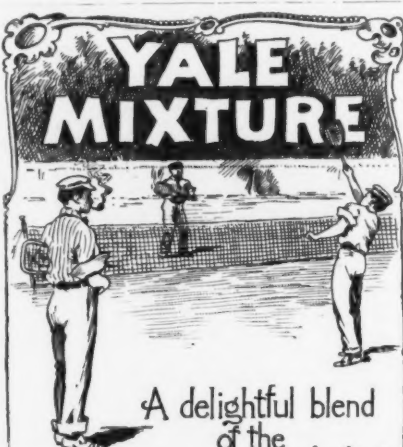
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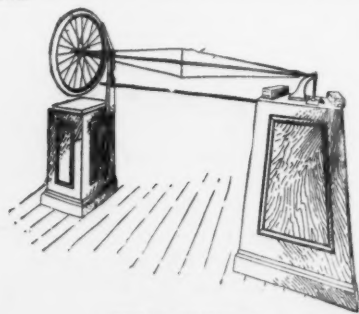
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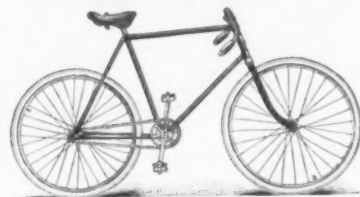
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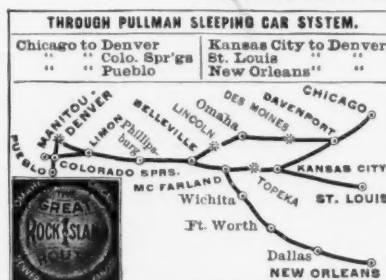
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